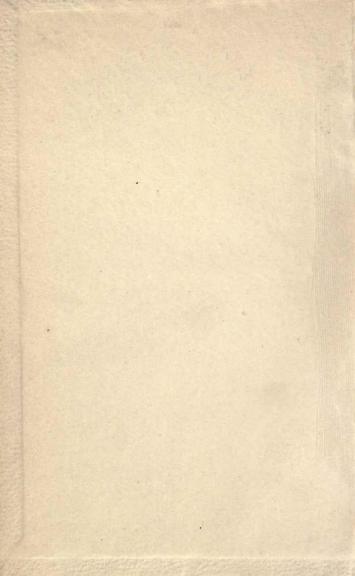
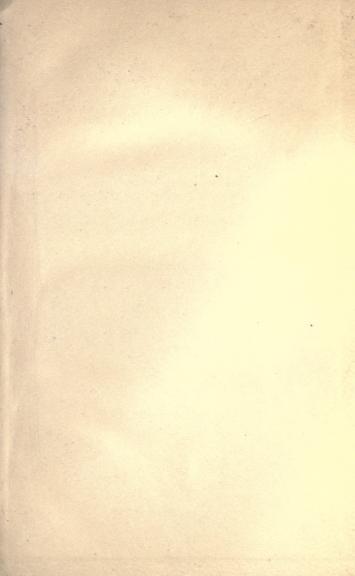
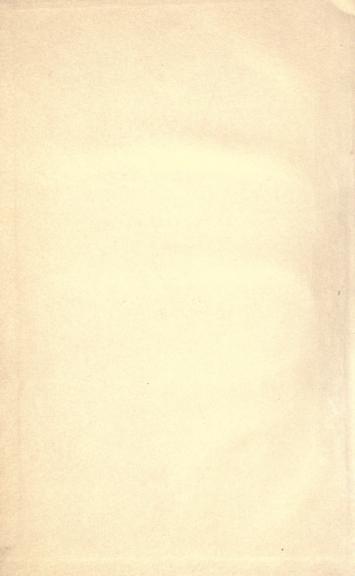
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ENGLISH AND SINGHALESE

LESSON BOOK

ON

Warren

OLLENDORFF'S SYSTEM;

BY

THE REV. CHARLES CARTER.

DESIGNED

TO TEACH SINGHALESE THROUGH THE MEDIUM

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

සිංහල ඉගනගැනීම පිනිස කාර්ටර් පෘදිලි උනනාන්සේ විසින් ඉංගිසියෙන් සහ සිංහලෙන් සාදන්ට යෙදුන පා ඩු ම් ලපා තු ක් ය.

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OLLEVDORFE'S SYSTEM:

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THE RAY CHARLES CARTER:

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MURGER THE HOUSERT ESTARDED TO ME O

mer av

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

සියාල දිනනකුණා පිනිස සාර්ථරජාදීලී උපපත්වේ මමන් ඉංග්ලිසියෙන් සෙසිංකලෙන් සාදේශ්ර යෙදුන

CAMOJOD

PREFACE.

THE present work is compiled upon a system which has been applied with the greatest success to nearly every European language; and this is, therefore, presented to the Public with confident hope that it will in no slight degree assist Europeans in the acquisition of Singhalese. One addition to Ollendorf's system has been made :- Reading Lessons at intervals of 12 or 14 lessons, made as difficult as possible within the range of those lessons. They will not, however, be found too difficult, if the preceding lessons have been well learnt; nor should ability to understand the Reading Lesson well, be taken as a proof that the others have been thoroughly mastered: remembering that it is much easier to read and understand than to compose; much easier to occupy a house than to build one; to look at a picture than to paint it. Persons not in Ceylon, and who cannot have access to a native teacher, may, by careful study of the directions about pronunciation, commence the study of the language and make considerable progress in it; but it is desirable to have an intelligent native assistant at hand as much as possible.

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INSTRUCTIONS.

I. As soon as the student has learnt the Alphabet, and is able to read a little, let him learn the words at the commencement of the First Lesson, repeating each word, if necessary, a hundred times, until he can pronounce it distinctly, correctly, and with facility, and until he can translate them all upon sight of the English with the utmost readiness.

II. Let the student proceed with the Singhalese sentences in the same way, mastering one before proceeding to another, so that he can repeat it aloud without hesitation or mistake. When in this way he is able to translate them all from the English, and after having, if necessary, committed to memory the notes; let him—

III. Proceed to translate the Exercises. Here it would perhaps be an advantage, and shorten the time necessary to spend with the teacher, were the student to write out a translation of the Exercise and get it corrected, to which he could refer in practising alone for facility in translating from the English. The student will find nothing in the Exercises for which he has not had an example in the preliminaries, and may therefore proceed with confidence. To repeat, let him practise every sentence until he can translate the whole without hesitation or mistake; and when he can do this, he may, with advantage, if he is disposed, talk with his teacher and make up similar sentences either from the same or other words. One lesson thus thoroughly learnt, is worth twenty only half mastered.

IV. After learning the second lesson in the same way, the student should go over the first again, and by repetition, grasp firmly anything he may find escaping him.

V. Rules of Grammar are given as they are required in the form of notes.

VI. Let not the student suppose that any book will supersede the necessity of labour on his part. He must make up his mind for a vigorous and continuous effort for some time. This work is intended, not to supersede, but to direct the student's labours; to mark out and to smooth his path, and furnish the explanations he needs. In this way it will, indeed, save him an immense amount of toil, and, by directing his strength into the right channel, and towards some one definite object at a time, will lead to a comparatively easy conquest of what has hitherto been considered so difficult. The student will find that he is making definite progress, and will be encouraged; and the sense of toil as well as the toil itself, will diminish as he proceeds. Still, labour will be required: a good system may reduce, but cannot supersede it.

the Burling. The stores will have ething in the President

practice every sentence until he can translate the whole with-

VOWELS.

She	rt.		Long.			
ce.	a	as in America.	еро a,			ah!
9	i,	as in pin	g or & i,			
0	00%	as in foot. u	On 90,			food. W
8	e,	as in men.	ூ e,			
	1	moderand at han 8	මේ ai,			
@	0,	as in & co.	1 0,			moan.
		Desiredum Just 11	@n ou,	as	in	our.
क्र		Section Removale	TT - 17	-		

The above are the full vowel signs, and are always initial. PRONUNCIATION OF VOWELS.

1. & Varies slightly in pronounciation, depending sometimes on the meaning or derivation, and sometimes on the consonants with which it is combined. It has the sound of o in dove, of o in not, and the clear, distinct sound obtained by shortening ah! In the absence of a living teacher, let the student choose the last of the three, especially at the beginning of a word, where the accent falls unless the first syllable be short and the second long.

2. and & have a fine, sharp sound.

3. and thave a full, broad and-to Englishmen-vulgar sound, like the Irish pronounciation of meat=mate.

4. 60 has the polite sound of i in time, somewhat prolonged.

5. and a have the English broad, vulgar sound.

6. It and by have the vowel sound of the bleating of the sheep, minus the quivering. Cat and Cart, if pronounced very vulgarly, not in the direction of au in caught, but in that of a in ram, will express the sounds; and as there is no letter in English to express them, let one hyphen - represent the short vowel, and two, - - the long one.

III. THE NON-INITIAL VOWEL SIGNS

~(ආ) つ 「(g) ∩ 「(b) ගා වි(ඕ) ගෝ (ඇ)

1. & Has no non-initial sign, but it is inherent in every consonant, and, unless displaced by the sign of some other vowel or suppressed, is pronounced after the consonant.

2. 1 Is written after the consonant :—as නාය නිමිමි. Are written above the consonant :—as නිනිමිමි. 4. දා, දා, යා ය Are written below the consonant :—as නු නුවූ මූ ද and τ are used only with the consonants න න න න න න ග යි.

න හි වී සි. ම Is written before the consonant after which it is pronounced, and lengthened by the addition of ්, ි to the consonant.—as මෙනමක් මෙම මේ.

ර 6. ග Also precedes the consonant.—as ගෙක.

7. © 3 The first of these precedes, and the latter follows the consonant, and is lengthened by the addition of ' to the latter:—as అము అమే.

UN 8. @ n Of these also the first precedes, and the latter follows the consonant;—as @మా.

9. 1 Are written after the consonant, above the position occupied by ι :—as మ్మ మ్మ ల్మ్ లే. V. The sign or is used for two purposes.

1. To suppress the inherent vowel:—as මක maka මක් mak; අම ama අම් am. 2. To lengthen the others:—as මකා මතෝ මක මක් එ ඒ

ම ම්.

3. The form is attached to those letters which have their final stroke turned back to the left:—as © 5 5 5 3 5.

4. The joining of two consonants suppresses the inherent vowel of the first; and if @ accompanies the second that is placed before the first:—as සුවලා=ස්වල්ට swalpa; මසන්න=ස්මන්න snēha.

V. Consonants.

Unas	pirated Asy	pirated.	Unas	oirate	ed Aspirated	Nas	al
K. class. Ch. class.		<u>බ</u> ජ	න ජ	g	(a)	a *	ng
T. class.	0 t	8	a	ď	එ	(M)	ny n
Th. class. P. class.	ත th ප p	එ	බ	dh b	ි හ	න	n m
	сь у	бr	C	1	Ð w	0	ng
371	Decreases	Ø sh	C	8		e*18	ch

VI. Pronounciation of the Consonants which differ from the English.

1. The aspirated consonants are pronounced as if accompanied by a vocal h: e. g. \Im is prononced like h in Back-hall, allowing the h to coalesce.

2. S Is always hard.

^{*} The student may for the present omit these.

3. D Has less of the hissing sound than the English in rich

4. So Is much lighter than the English th. It has the sound which the Irish sometimes give to t when followed by r; e. g. trick, trip, straight, pronounced something like thrick, thrip, sthraight.

 This too, is a real dental, and has the sound heard in the Irish pronounciation of d in such words as drink,

drip, drop.

6. o Is always trilled.

7. So Is very light—like c in cinder, and its inherent vowel is generally \$\varphi\$ not \$\varphi\$.

8. & Has less of the hissing sound than the English sh, and

is often pronounced like the ordinary s &.

9. 8 Is the guttural k; as hard as the German ch, and never

followed by a vowel in the same word.

The distinction which there originally was between the palatal on and the dental on is now lost to the ear; though the observance of it in writing has of late been somewhat revived amongst native pundits. Whether, however we write නට්ණවා or නටනවා, තරණවා or කරනවා, the sound is the same, and exactly what it is is දනවා දෙනවා or සාදනවා, where so is preceded by another dental. is the simpler and more legible form, and it would therefore perhaps be well, in a system so strictly phonetic as the Singhalese, not to arrest the other on its way to oblivion and try to preserve the sign when the thing or sound signified is no more; but each one must decide for himself. Even in Sanscrit the distinction, though generally, is not always observed.

VII. In some words &, of and so are expressed by other signs:—& by x, of by and ,, so by c

1. z Suppresses the inherent vowel of the consonant to which it is added, and is pronounced after that consonant:—
as ② Mangal-ya.

2. Is written on the upper part of a consonant, and is pronounced before it with its own inherent vowel

suppressed:—as පවිත Parwatha.

3. Suppresses the inherent vowel of the consonant to which it is joined, and is pronounced after that consonant:—as జ్ఞామ్రులు Poothrayah.

4. (Is used for three purposes:-

a. When joined to the aspirated consonants చి, టి, ఏ, the corresponding unaspirated consonants respec-

tively precede them: -as & & Kat-ta*, Od Mad-da රු බ, Roodh-dha.

b. When joined to D, dh (d) precedes the D:-as @D

Madhwa, & Dhwipa.

When joined to any of the other consonants, it signifies that a very short sound of of precedes them: -as ang Kandhoo.

VOWEL-CONSONANTS. VIII.

1. On Roo of Roo; as Loo an Loo; & or & Loo, Or Loo. 2. They are joined to other consonants, and pronounced thus:

කෘ kroo කෲ krōō, කෟ kloo කෘ kloō කළු kaloo, කවැ kallōō.

3. The beginner may omit all the vowel-consonants, except the last two.

IX. ILLUSTRATION OF THE COMBINATION OF VOWEL AND CONSONANT.

N.B.-I. The non-initial vowel signs are invariably pronounced after the consonant.

II. In all Singhalese words each syllable must be pronounced separately and distinctly, taking care that the unavoidable accentuation of a long syllable does not make a preceding short one indistinct.

aka අතා akā ආකා āka ආකා 1 vowel අත 2 vowel go ichi go ichi &5 ichi &5 ichi — – ඉපි ipi ඉහි ithi ඉරි irī ඊකි īki 3 voicel උටු ootoo ඌදු oodhoo උනු oogoo උනු oogoo 4 vowel එබෙ ebe එබේ ebe එගේ ere එගේ ere 5 vovel ඉවගෙම aimai අගෙම amai ඉගෙ irai ආගෙව āwai 6 vowel ඔහෝ osho ඕනො ōno ඔමේ omō ඕලෝ ōlō 7 vowel ඔාගරා ourou ගතාගරා kourou වේ තෙන wounow 8 vowel & 02 - m - & d - r - & 5 - - r00 & - r --X.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISE. කපා kapá මකපි makapi කප kapa එයේ ese මෙසේ mese මානෙල් manel manapa අලප් alap නිවෙන kipena මනාප yoosaya රහදිය rahadhiya දුවනවා dhoowanawa සුසය කාමයන් kramayak නාම්පාව kampáwa සවලපය swalpaya පවිත parwatha පූතුය poothraya සමායක sanyaka විප dhwipa වරුඩ wiroodhdha කොඨා kottá සෙන්හ snēha කඳු kandhoo ලිදුවල් lindhawal කූ වැ krooloo කා krā krööloo නැළු මැකැකුරැරු m - k - köö r - roo róó.

^{*} In the Romanized Singhalese words, the consonants in Italics represent respectively the aspirated consonants.

The distinction between the palatal of and the dental of, and between of and of which had become almost obsolete has of late years been revived in writing, though not in pronunciation. The following list gives the required alterations in the words used in this book, together with some few other corrections in spelling.

General rule: After ර put ණ not න; yet න්, as කාරණවා, කාරන්ට; අරිණවා, අරින්නා.

අනඹී	ରରୀ ବ ର୍ଲ	පුමාණය
শ্বৰ্জন	ଓ ଦେଇ	පුශංසා
প্ৰকাঞ্জে	ଭ ୍ୟ ବର୍ଷ	පුාණය
අවලංගු	ච. චල	බැ ට ලුවා
අලුත් &c.	ග්රීම	මංගලෳය
අශව්යා	වාණ ෙකාල	මන්සාසයා
ಭಾರತ್ತ	තාර <i>ක</i> ාව	මාගීය
क्रक्तंश्च	තුළ &c.	මාලු
ඇතුළ &c.	තුිමණ, තෘෂණ	මෘගයා
ආතුල්	දකුණ &c.	මුලු &c.
ආදුම් &c.	ବ ଞ୍ଚିତ୍ର	රෙහ්රෙන්
ඉන්මණට &c.	නම <u>බ</u> ුව	<i>ලතු</i> ණ
ඉක්මන්	පංගුව &c.	ල සිසිම මේ
ବୃଷ୍ଟ ବ୍ୟେଷ ବ୍ୟ	පත්ත	ලියුම
ඊශුණී .	පණ්ඩිහ	වරුෂාව
උණ	පමණ &c.	වලංගු &c.
උණු	පරණ	විකුණනවා
එකොළහ &c.	පළමු &c.	විජාශවය
එපමණ &c.	පි-මතිස	විශවාස
කාලණ ear	පිළිගනනවා	ශබද
<i>ක</i> ණගාවු	පිළිවෙල &c.	ශරම්ටිය -
<i>ක</i> ළා	පිළිම	ශරීරය
ক্ৰ্ ৰ্জা	පුරුෂයා	සමහවෙන &ෑ.
නා ණ්ඩ	පූණණ &c.	සලකණවා
<u>කෙළ</u> වර	පෙර <i>ලෙ න</i> වා	භව ගීය
නො ණ	<u>පෙළ</u>	සලුව
ගංගාව :	<u>පොතුණ</u>	සියලු
ගණන &c.	පොළව	හෘදය
ගෙණයන &c.	පැමිණෙනවා	
യെക്ക് &c∙	පුකාශ	

1881.

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FIRST LESSON.—පලමුවෙනි පාඩමය.

1	මම	Do	<i>කරනවා</i>
We	අපි	Take	ගෙනයනවා
Thou, you	උඹ .	Go	යනවා
Ye	උඹලා	Come	එනවා
He	@නු _	Buy	මිලේට ගන්නවා
They	ඔවුන්	Sell	විකුනනවා
A book	පොතක්	Bring	ශේනවා, or ගෙන
A house	ගෙයක්	එ	නවා or ගෙනෙනවා
A box	පෙ ව්වියක්	Make a	නදනවා, or සාදනවා
A horse	අසවගෙන්	Anythin	g යමක්
A pig	ඌරෙන්	Nothing	් කිසිවක්, or මොක
A dog	බ්ලෙන්	lo lan	වත්, නෑ

I make, am making, do make මම සාදනවා Am I making, do I make ? මම සාදනවාද? You Vinder & රිය. He does not read. &c.

He does not read, &c.
Do they buy anything ?
They buy nothing

ම්වූ කියවන්නේ නෑ or නැත ඔවුන් යමක් මිලේට ගන්නවාද? ඔවුන් යමක් (or කිසිවක් or මො

කවත්) මිලේට ශන්නේ නැ Does he sell a book ? ඔහු පොතක් විකුනනවාද? ඔහු පොතක් විකුනන්නේ නෑ

N.B. I.—The verb terminates in all the persons of the present tense in නවා.

II.—Nouns neuter, indefinite, in the singular number, terminate in ක්, and those of the masculine and feminine gender, in එක් or ගයන්.

EXERCISE.

Do I make? You do make. Is he writing? He is writing. Are you writing? I am writing. Does he come? He does come. Are you bringing? We are bringing. Does he buy? He does buy. Are we selling? We are selling. Are they reading? They are reading. Do we go? We do go. Am I buying? You are not buying. Does he go? He does not go. Do we read? We do not read. Do I sell? You do not sell. Is he making? He is not making; we are making. Are they reading? They are reading; he is not reading. Are you reading? We are not reading; we are writing; they are selling. Am I making anything? You are making nothing. Are you doing anything? I am doing nothing. Is he selling a horse? He is selling a horse; they are selling a pig. Do we buy a house? We do not buy a house; we buy a box. Are they reading anything? They are reading a book. Is he selling a

pig? He is selling nothing; he is buying a horse. Do they make a box? They do not make a box; they make a house. Do we write anything? You write a book. Is he doing anything? He is doing nothing. Is he bringing a house? He is not bringing a house : he is bringing a box. Are you writing a lesson? We are not writing a lesson; we are reading a book; they are buying a book. Is he selling anything? He is selling nothing.

SECOND LESSON.— ඉදුවෙනි පාඩමය.

| Old (of things) පරහ | My මගේ Good අළුත් His was od Bad නරක New Their ඔවුන්ගේ Beautiful ලසාමහා දිග Long මොකද | At all කොහෙන්ම Home ගෙදර | What ? I make a good box මම හොඳ පෙව්වියක් සාදනවා උඹ සාදුනෙන් මොකද? What do you make f ම්ම දිග ලිවුමක් ලියනවා I write a long letter ඔහු නරක පොතක් කියවන Does he read a bad book? වාද? ඔහු නරක පොවාක් කියවන් He does not read a bad book නේ නැත උඹ ඔහුගේ හොද අසවයා Do you bring his good horse? ගේනවාද? නෑ, මම මගේ නරක අස්වයා No, I take my bad horse **නෙනයනවා** Do you sell your old book? උඹේ පරන පොත උඹ විකුන නවාද? No, I buy their new book නෑ, මම ඔවුන්ගේ අළුත් පො ත මිලේට ගනනවා Do they buy our beautiful chair? ඔවුන් අපේ ලසුන පුටුව මිලේට ගනනවාද? They buy nothing at all ඔවුන් කිසිවක් මිලේට ගනෙන් re bringing. Does he buy 4 CC Does he go home? ඔහු ගෞදර යනවාද? He does not go home at all ඔහු කොහෙන්ම ගෙදර යන් නේ නැත

N.B .- Nouns, definite, of the masculine gender, terminate in the singular number in sp, as: - 276, The pig; those of the feminine gender, in ඉ, as: _මගේ නිනිලි My hen; those of the neuter, generally in g, as: - = The chair. guidler guidant sin no Exercise,

Do you make a good box? No, I make a bad box. they taking a good horse? No, they are bringing a bad pig. Is he selling an old book? No, he is buying a beautiful horse. You buy nothing. What does he do? He goes home.

you going home? I do not go home at all. Are we reading a letter? Ye are not reading a letter; ye are reading a book. Are we reading an old book? No, ye are reading a new book. Does he buy a beautiful horse? No, he buys nothing. Is he selling a good horse? No, he is buying a beautiful horse. Are you taking an old chair? No, I am bringing a new box. What do you take home? We take nothing home. They take home a good horse. Are you coming home? We are not coming home at all. Is he bringing my book? No, he is taking my pig. Are you selling my box? No, I am selling his horse. Do they read our book? No, we read their letter. Do we make their box? No, they make our house. Are you buying our pig? No, I am buying your horse. Do I read their new book? No, you read their old book. Is he taking home my beautiful chair? He takes no beautiful chair home at all. Do they buy our bad horse? They do not buy any bad horse at all. Are you reading my long letter? No, I am reading his old book. What do you read? We do not read anything; we write a beautiful letter. Do they take home my good horse? No, they bring home his old horse. Is he reading your bad book? He is reading our new book. Am I reading your long letter? No, you are reading no good letter at all.

THIRD LESSON.—තුන්වෙනි පාඩමය. Gold රතුන් | Coat කබාය | Small පුම IronයනමA ringවුදඳන්LargeලොකුLeadඊයන්A stoneගලක්WaterවතුරSilkමස්දStone (a)නල්Veryබොහොම Something යමන්, යම්දෙයක් Wine මුදිකපානය, වැයින් Yes ඔවු, එහෙයි Eat කනවා Which one? කොයිඑකද? Drink බොනුවා What-(animal) ? මෙවසතාද ? It (of things) ඒක Rice (raw) හාල්, (boiled) බන් (of animals) ලෙ
 Take
 ශනනවා
 She ඇ
 Her ආශේ, (obj.) ආව

 Kill
 මරනවා
 Me මා You උඹව, උඹලාව
 Him Dyd Us to Them ඔවුන්ව Wear අදිනවා | Put on (දමාගණනවා | Use පාවිච්චිකරනවා What good book am I reading? මම මොන හොඳ පොනක් කියවනවාද? You are reading no good book උඹ කිසි හොද පොතක් කිය වගොන් නෑ Is he doing anything good? ඔහු යම් හොඳක් කරනවාද?

නෑ, ඔහු කිසිහොඳ න් කරන්

ඉන් නෑ

No, he is doing nothing good

Are they making something beautiful?

They are making something very small

Are you taking my gold ring?

I am not (i. e., I take not) Which hat do they wear?

They wear the large silk one

Do you not bring me home?

No, Sir, I take him home

Does he use my lead pencil?

ඔවුන් යම් ලසුජන ඉදයක් සාඅනවාඅ?

ඔවුන් බොහොම පුචි දෙයක් සාදනවා

උඹ මගේ රතුන් මුදුද ගනන වාය?

මම ගන්නේ නෑ

ඔවුන් කොයි තොප්පිය අමා ගණනවාද?

ඔවුන් ලොකු සේද එක දමා ගනනවා

උඹ මා ගෙදර අඬගහගන එන්නේ නැඥ?

නෑ, මහත්මයා, මම ඔහුගෙ අර අඛගහගන යනවා

ඔහු මගන් ඊයන් පැන්සල පාචිච්චිකරණවාද ? ඔවු, ඔහු පාචිච්චිකරනවා

Yes, he (does) uses N.B.—I. යම්, කිසි "any." යම් is seldom, and කිසි never, used with an affirmative.

II. අඛගහගනඑනවා and අඛගහගනයනවා To bring and To take-literally, Having called to come; and, Having called to go - must be used only of persons.

III. The vocative masculine singular often shortens the final vowel:—as මිනුයා Friend, මිනුය O friend.

IV. The D, often necessary to distinguish the acc: from the nom:, may be omitted where the ace: is clear without it: as මම ඔහු අලලනවා I seize him

EXERCISE.

Does he do nothing good? He reads a good book. Do I drink your good water? Yes, you drink (it.) Am I making anything beautiful? You are writing a beautiful letter. Is he eating (any) good rice and curry? He does not eat rice and curry at all; he drinks your bad wine. Are you taking home my beautiful horse? I am not; I am taking home your pig. Are you killing me? I am not; I am killing your large pig. Is he now using my soap? He is not. Are they now taking her home? They are, Do you wear my silk hat? No, I wear your old hat. What are you now killing? We are killing an old horse. Is he killing her? No, she is killing him. Are you now taking them home? I am. Is he now making a gold pen? He is. Are they now selling anything good? No, they are buying good bread. Is he bringing the iron table? He is. Which coat are you taking? I am taking your large silk one. Are they not taking my leaden table?

Yes, they are. Which water are we drinking? You are not drinking water; you are drinking your wine. Is she using our leaden table? She is now using our iron table. Which are you using? I am not using a table at all. What does he eat? He eats bread. Which milk are you taking? I am taking their old milk. Do they drink milk? They drink our old milk. Which house are you buying? I am selling her large old house. Are you selling me? No, we are now taking you home. Which rice and curry are you eating? My good rice and curry. Which onions are you using? I am not using onions at all. I am now eating rice. Are you selling the stone house? No, I am selling a large pig. Are you buying the stone house? No, I am selling it. What good horse is he selling? He is selling a very large pig.

FOURTH LESSON.—නතරවෙනි පාඩමය.

Manමතුමායයා, මිනිනා | Breakකඩනා, බ්දිනවාMan, husbandපුෂියා | Mend, rectifyහරිගස්යනවාYoungබාල, යව්වන | Oneඑක, (absl.) එකක්Newඅළුන් | They, them (neu.) ඒවා | ItඒකFreshඅමුතු | Andසහ, ත්, ද | Nowදන්

This මේක pl. මේවා, ඕන, ඕවා, or ඔය ඒවා (2nd person) That { අරක, අරවා or අරඒවා (in view.) ඒක, ඒවා (remote.)

Adj. of the same මේ, ඔය, අර, ජී.

Are you reading this book?
No, I am reading that book
Are you breaking this box or
that?
I am breaking that
Which is he breaking?
He is breaking this
Do you eat bread and salt?
No, I eat bread and sugar
What do you do at home?
I eat and drink at home

Are you reading or writing.

උ, ප.
උඹ මේ පොත කියවනවාද?
නැ, මම අර පොත කියවනවාද?
නැ, මම අර පොත කියවනවා
උඹ කඩන්නේ මේ පෙව්තියද
නොහොත් අර පෙව්තියද?
මම අරක කඩනවා
ඔහු කොයි එක කඩනවාද?
ඔහු මේක කඩනවා
උඹ පාහුත් එහුත් කනවාද?
නැ, මම පාහුත් සීනිත් කනවා
උඹ ඉරෙදී කරනන්මොකද?
මම ගෙදරදී කතවා බොනවා
උඹ කියවනවාද? ලියනවාද?

N.B.—I. Such forms as ගෙදරදී (at home) cannot be used with the verb "To be." The දී itself means "whilst being."
II. The conj: න් is joined to words which close without a vowel, by the addition of උ. as:— පාන්, පානුන්.

EXERCISE.

Are you bringing my new box? No, I am bringing this old box. Is he killing that old horse? Yes, he is. Do I use that new knife? No, do you not use this old one? Yes, I use it at home. Do they eat our bread and salt? No, they eat our new onions and old salt. Are you taking that salt and soap? -Yes, Sir, I am taking them. Is he taking them home? he is taking those home. Am I selling the old horse? you are selling that young horse. Which pig are you killing? I am killing this large pig. What do you do at home? We read a very good book at home. Do they drink water at home? No, they drink bad wine and good milk. Are you using that bad old knife? No, I am using this good new one. Does he eat soap? No, he eats rice and curry, and drinks good water. Are you now breaking anything? No, I am mending the old chair. Are we making anything new? Yes, you are making a new chair, and a new box, and a good hat. What new thing is this man making? He is making a new knife and a large new house. What does that young man do at home? He eats (and) drinks. Is he now killing that large pig? No, he is killing that little pig. Do you wear my new coat? No, I wear this. Which coat do you wear at home? I wear the silk one. Do you wear (put on) your hat at home? I do not. Do you use the gold or the iron ring? I use the iron one. Does that man use the lead pencil at home, or the gold one? The gold one. What is this man doing; is he breaking that box or mending it? He is now doing nothing. Are you taking me or that man home? I am taking him home. What does this man wear? . At home, he puts on a hat (and) wears a coat.

FIFTH LESSON.—පස්මවනි පාමමය.

Brother	සහෝදරයා	Neither, nor වන්—වස	ත් නා අ
Sister	සහෝදරි	Buy කාසිවලට ගෘ	නනවා
Young man	ග ව්වනයා		ත ද
Father	පියා, තාතතා,	Both kinds 65	වගේම
	පියානැකු	Mine මගේ එක, &c.	It is
Mother මැනි	යැනු,මැනියෝ,	generally be	
	අම්මා, මව්	repeat the no	un
Do you write	or read at home?	උඹ ගෙදරදී ලියනවාද	නියව
to the first add		නවාද?	
I do both		මම ඉදුනම කරනවා	

Is he using my pen or my ඔහු පාවිච්චිකරන්නේ මගේ knife?

මම ඉදකාම කාරනවා පැහැද මගේ පිහියද? He is using neither your part nor your knife
Does she drink water or milk?
She drinks both
Are they reading my book or

They are are reading mine
Which bread is her brother
eating?

He is eating ours and theirs

Are you buying your sister's house?

No, I am buying this man's

ඔහු උඹේ පැනවත් උඹේ පිහි යවත් පාවිච්චිකරන්නේ නැ ඇ බොන්නේ වතුරද හිරිද? ඇ දෙවගේම බොනවා ඔවුන් නියවන්නේ මගේ පො

තද ඔහුගේ පොතද ? ඔවුන් මගේ පොත කියවනවා ඇගේ සහෝදරයා කන්නේ කොයි පාසු ?

ඔහු අපේ පානුත් ඔවුන්ගේ පානුත් කනවා

උඛඛ් ස්හෝදරිගේ ගේ උඹ කාසිවලට ගන්නවාද? නෑ, මම මේ මනුෂෳසාගේ ගේ කාසිවලට ගන්නවා

N.B.—Nouns neu: sing: form the gen: case by changing the final inherent vowel අ into ජී, as:—ාලාටා, ඉලාගය්; and the mas: and fem: by the addition of ගේ, as:—මනුෂායාගේ, සැතිගේ.

EXERCISE.

Are you making a book or a chair? I am making both. Is he taking the pig or the horse? He is taking neither the pig nor the horse. Is your father mending this old knife or that new chair? He is mending both. Is his brother killing the old horse or the young pig? He is killing my old pig. Are you mending my beautiful hat and coat? Yes, Sir, I am mending both this and that. Is this young man breaking or mending anything good? He is neither mending nor breaking anything. Does your sister eat bread or rice and curry? eats both bread and rice. Does this young man take home this or that? He takes home neither this nor that. Are you using my horse or your horse? Does their mother eat both rice and curry? She does. Does your father buy my silk hat or yours? He neither buys mine or yours. Is her brother now reading her letter or mine? He is reading neither hers nor yours. Does your sister eat this rice or that? She eats neither this rice nor that. Does this man eat anything good? Yes, he eats my brother's good rice. Are you putting on my ring or my sister's? I am now putting on my sister's. Are you buying this man's pig or buying mine? I am neither buying his pig nor yours. Are you bringing my box or theirs? I am bringing both. Is your brother killing me or my father? He is killing neither you nor your father. What do you eat and drink? I neither eat nor drink. Are you using both this old man's new knife and his pen: Yes, (I) am using both. Does this young man sell or buy? He neither sells nor buys.

SIXTH LESSON නාඛවනි පාඩමය.

Child ලමයා Boy පිරිමිලමයා Girl ගැනුලම්යා Tea (to drink) තේවතුර Coffee කෝපි Home, house ගෙදර House (as a building) ගේ There එහි

Are you now buying anything new?

I am selling an old coat and a new hat

Is he mending either this or that?

He is mending neither Do you kill neither the pig

nor the horse? I kill neither

Do they live at home?

No, they live at school
Does this boy live at his father's
house?

No, but the girl does

Circle කවය—වනුය Ring (for the finger) මුදුව or මුදද, (any other ring) වලලල Live (exist) එවත්වෙනවා Live (dwell) පදිතිවෙනවා Either—or වත්—වත් Both (of persons) දෙන්නම or ඉදන්නාම

උඹ දන් යම් අළුත් දෙයක් මිලේට ගනනවාද?

මම පරන කබායකුත් අඑත් තොප්පියකුත් විකුනනවා ඔහු මේකවත් ඒකවත් හරි ගස්සනවාද?

ඔහුලදකම් හරිගසසනෙන් නෑ උඹ ඌග්වත් අසවයාවත් මර

නෙන් නැදද දී මම දෙනකම මරන්නේ නැ ඔවුන් ගෙදර පදිමිව සිටින වාද දී or පදිමිද දී or සිටිනවාද දී තැ,ඔවුන් සෙනා්ලයේපදිම්සි

මේ පිරිමි ලමයා තමාගේ පියා ගේ ගෙදර සිටිනවාද? නෑ, නුමුත් ගැනු ලමයා එහි

සිටිනවා.

NB-I. The words පිරිමි (ලමයා) and ගැනු (ලමයා) are not used, unless there is a special reason for making the distinction.

II. When the verb To be is omitted, the word to which it belongs must terminate in සි, as:—මහාඳ good, නොදසි is good; පදිමි—පදාචිසි. It may, however, in the case of nouns, often be omitted. In pronouncing this සි, omit the ස, and let its vowel ඉ merge into and slightly lengthen a preceding ඉ, as:—නැමතිසි, nearly equal to කැමති. Preceded by අ or ආ it forms a diphthong, as:—මමසි mamai; අම්මා, අම්මසි ammai.

EXERCISE.

Are you taking home neither my good horse nor his large pig? I am taking home neither; but I am bringing the good chair. What does your father bring? He does not bring anything. Does his sister mend neither his hat nor his coat? No, she mends neither. Is our father taking my brother's iron ring? He is not taking it. What does this boy's mother scil? She

sells good rice and curry. Are you eating either my rice or his? No, I am eating neither yours nor his. Are you mending neither my house nor his? I am mending both. Does your father sell neither anything good nor anything bad? He sell nothing. Is he breaking either this box or that? He is breaking neither. Are you taking to our house either my horse or pig? I am taking neither to your house; I am taking them both to our house. Do you live at home or at school? I live at home. Does this girl do anything good at home? No, but I do. What good do you do at home? I eat both good rice and good curry. Are you taking home my boy? No, but I am taking home your girl. Does this big boy neither eat nor drink at school? No, but he does both at home. Does your brother drink good wine neither at home nor at our house? No, but he drinks coffee at our house. What does this boy do at school? He writes and reads. Do you live at our brother's No, but our mother does. Does our father drink either tea or coffee? He drinks neither. What coat does this young man wear? He wears a very good silk one; but his brother wears a very bad one. Do you write your father's letter at school or at your sister's house? I write it at home.

SEVENTH LESSON.—හත්වෙනි පාඩමය.

Work (v) වැඩකරනවා
Work (s) වැඹඩ, pl. වැඩ
Play සෙලුම්කරනවා
Play (s) සෙලුම Shoe සපන්තුව
Much, a great deal බොහොම, සුනක් There { එහි, එහිදී, එනන,එනනදී

Some one or other කවුරුවන්, කවුරු නුමුන් Any one, some one (with neg: or interrogative) කවුරුවන්, කිසිවෙන්, යමෙන්

Do you neither eat nor drink?

I do both: I eat a little and drink a little

Does the carpenter work much?

Yes, he works a great deal

Who does this work?
The blacksmith and the mason do it

Does any one live at your brother's?

උඹ කනෙන්වුන් බොනෙන්

වන් නැදද ? මම දෙකම කරනවා: මම රික ක් තනවා රිකක් බොනවා විඩුවා බොහොම වැඩකරන

ිවාද? ඔවු, ඔහු බොහොම වැඩකර

ඔවු, ඔහු බොහොම වැඩකර නවා

මේ වැඩ කරනෙන් කවුද? ආචාරියාන් පෙදරේරුවාන් ඒ ක කරනවා

කවුරුවන් උඹේ සහෝදරයා ගේ ගෙදර පදිචිද? Yes, some one lives at my brother's; දරයාගේ ගෙදර සිටිනවා දරයාගේ ගෙදර සිටිනවා හෝ තියෙන් වියා ගේ ගෙදර (පදිචි) නැ Do you either write or read ? උඹලා ලියන්ටවන් කියවන්ට වන් ගෙදෙනවාද?

N.B. I.—The form ඔහු ලියන්ට ගයාදෙනවා corresponds to " He does (to) write."

II. A few neu: nouns contract the final ය into ඒ; as වැඩය to වැමඩි; කැඩය, කුමඩි; but කැඩයක්; though වැමඩ් makes වැඩක්.

EXERCISE.

Do you neither sell nor buy? I do neither. Does your sister either eat or drink anything? She neither eats nor drinks anything; but I do. (Say, but I eat, drink.) Does this boy neither make nor mend anything? Yes, he does both. Does my little brother eat curry? Yes, a little. What is the carpenter doing? He is making a beautiful box and a large chair. Does your sister learn much? No, she does not learn much. Who learns much? My brother and I. (Say මගේ සහෝදරයයි මමයි.) Do you both play much? We do not both play much; but I play much. Does he either learn anything at school or play? He learns a little and plays much. What work is this old shoemaker now doing? He is not doing any work now; but his brother works a great deal. Who learns anything good? My brother and my sister. Does any one work at home? Yes, the blacksmith works at home. Does any one learn at your brother's school? Yes, you and I learn. Does this little child eat much? He eats a great deal. Does your brother play much? No, but he learns and works a great deal. Does the blacksmith work and play at your father's? Yes, he does both at my father's. Does any one learn at my mother's? Yes, you and your brother learn there. Does any one play at the shoemaker's? No one plays there; but some one eats and works there. Who works and eats there? The shoemaker and mason. Does any one live at my sister's? Yes, either your or our sister lives there. Does any one do any work? Yes, I do a great deal at the blacksmith's.

EIGHTH LESSON.—අටවෙනි පාඩමය.

 Book
 පොත pl. පොත
 Women
 සත් pl. සත්වරු, සතුයේ

 Hand
 අත
 — අත්
 Child
 ලමය
 — ලමය

 Chair
 පුටුව
 — පුටු
 Infant
 ලදරුවා
 — ලදරුවෝ

Box ඉපව්විය, pl. ඉපව්වි Man මනුෂෳයා,—මනුෂෳයෝ Fathers පියවරු Mothers අම්මාලා, මවුවරු Horses අසුවගයා

Child (as offspring) දරුවා, pl. දරුවෝ Brothers සහෝදරයෝ Sisters සමනා්දරියෝ Pigs enoci

The horses which I bring

The boys who live at home Do you eat a great deal of sugar?

I eat a little salt Do you make a few pens?

Are you spoiling the work I do?

Do you learn the lessons I Does the horse you bring eat

paddy?

Are you selling the horse which eats grass?

Are the masons who build houses eating rice?

මම ගේන (or ගෙනෙන) අසව **ග**යා ් ගෙදර පදිවිව සිටින ලමයි උඹ සීනි ගුගක් කනවාද?

මම එනු රිකක් කනවා උඹ පැන සවලපයක් හදන වාද?

මම කරන වැඩ උඹ නරක්කර නවාද?

මම ඉගනගනන පාඩම් උඹ ඉගන ඉනන වාද? උඹ් ගේන අසවයා වී කනවාද දී

තනකොල කන අසවයා උඹ විකු නනවාද? ගෙවල් සාදන (ගොඩනගන)

පෙදරේරුවෝ බන් කනවාද? N.B.-I. The regular termination of nouns in the nominitive

pl. masculine is 3; feminine, oct. II. For the accusative, change the ඔ into න්.

merely added to the nominative, e.g., Casod, ඌරන් ; පුරුමයෝ, පුරුමයන් ; සතුයෝ, සතුයන් ; contrac : ස්තීන් ; මිනිස්සු, මිනිස්සුන් or මිනිසුන් සනුවරු, සනුවරුන්. EXERCISE.

Do you read the book I write? No, you read the book I write. Do you eat the sugar I buy? No, but I eat the sugar which my father buys. Are you killing the pigs which eat grass. No, I am killing the pigs which eat paddy. Do you eat the rice and curry which I eat? No, I eat the rice and curry my brother makes. Do you learn the lessons I write? No, I read the books my brother brings. Do you eat much rice and curry? No, I eat a great deal of bread. Which books does he read? He reads the books which you and your father read. Do you put on the iron rings which the blacksmith makes? No, I put on the gold rings which my father makes. Do you make chairs or houses? I make both. Are you bringing a little salt? I am bringing a great deal. What are you bringing? I am bringing the books I read. Do you buy the pens which this man sells? Yes, I buy a few. Are you spoiling the house which these men are making? No, I am breaking the boxes they make. Do the horses which you bring home eat grass at home? No, those horses eat paddy at home. Does the large horse which eats paddy work much? He eats a great deal of paddy, but he does not work much. Do the women who make coats sell much soap? They do not sell soap at all, but they use it. What do your sisters do who live at home? They make the coats and hats which you wear. Do the boys who live at school learn lessons and read books? No, but the girls do both there. Do the men who work much eat much? Yes, the men who work much eat a great deal. Does any one buy the pens which you make? The children who learn at my father's school buy them.

NINTH LESSON.—නමවෙනි පාඩමය.

මම විකුනන සිනිවලින් උඹ Do you eat a great deal of නුගක් කනවාද? the sugar I sell? I do not eat much of that you උඹ විකු නන ඒවා යින් මම වඩා (or බොහොම) කනෙන් නෑ He eats a great-deal of it ඔහු එයින් නුගක් කනවා Do you read the letters I write? මම ලියන ලිවුම් උඹ කියවන වාද? No, I read those your father නෑ, මම කියවනෙන් උඹේ පි writes යා ලියන ඒවා or උඹේ පියා ලියන ඒවා මම නියවනවා Does your brother who goes to මසකා්ලයට යන උඹේ සමන් school learn much? දරයා බොහොම ඉගනගන් නවාද? He learns very little. He ඔහු ඉහනගනෙන් ඉබාහොම learns only a little **රකයි**—ඔහු ඉගනගනෙන් රිකක් පමනයි Where do you live? උඹ පදිච්ච සිහිනෙන් කොත काद है I live here; but my brother මම මෙහි පදිවියි; නුමුන් මගේ lives there සහෝදරයා එහි පදිමියි Where are you now going to? උඹ දෑන් යමනන් මකායහටද දී or කොතනටද? I am going to my father's මම මගන් පිසාගේ නෙදරට ය නවා Do you wear your own clothes? උගඹ්ම ඇඳුම් උඹ අඳිනවාද?

No, I wear my brother's (those of my brother) Does he eat only his own rice?

He eats only his own

නෑ, මම මගේ සහෝදරයා ගේ ඒවා (or ඇදුම්) අදිනවා ඔහු කනෙන් තමාගේම බත් පමනක්ද f ඔහු තමාගේම ඒවා පමනක් කනවා.

N.B.—I. ම when joined to another word is intensitive, as:—
own—self—very—indeed. නමා Reflexive pronoun.
3rd sing:, pl. නමුන්.

II. The dative termination is O, added, in the masculine

and feminine plural, to the accusative.

The ablative, genitive and dative plural of nouns neu: are formed by adding වලින්, වල and වලට respectively to the shortened form of the singular, as:— පොත්වලින්, ගපාත්වල, පොත්වලට.

III. Nouns of multitude have their pronouns in the plural.

EXERCISE.

Do you use much of this soap? I do not use much of it. Do you use your own clothes or mine? I use my own. Do you eat the rice and curry which I make? I eat a little of it, (and) drink a little of your wine. Do you drink the water which I drink? I do not drink that which you drink; but I drink that of these men. Do you neither read my letters nor your own letters? I neither read yours nor my own. Do these women eat only rice? They eat both rice and curry. Do your children wear the clothes which these children wear? They do not wear the clothes which these children wear; they wear their own. Which large rings do you wear? I wear those which you use. Does your brother eat much of the bread which he makes? No, but he eats a great deal of that which the baker makes. Where does your old father now live? He lives at home. Does your old father who lives at home go to school? He does not go to school now; but his children who live here go. Do your little brothers who go to school learn any lessons? They learn many. Do these men who are mending this chair eat much? They eat a great deal; but their little children eat very little. Where is that little boy, who is coming here, going? He is going to his father's. Does he wear only his own shoes? He wears his own and his brother's. Where do you work? I work at home. Where are those men, who are now coming, taking those horses to? They are bringing them to our house. Do your brothers who kill pigs, kill those which I bring? Yes, they kill them.

TENTH LESSON.—දහමෙනි පාඩමය.

Commit to memory කාටපාඩම කාරතාවා Not even one එකක්වන් නැ

And න්-න් or සහ-න් or ද-ද

Is he (in the act of) eating rice?

He is not eating rice now He is (in the act of) writing letters

Are you reading the book which I am reading? No, I am reading the book

which you are seeking

Am I learning my lessons just now?

You are not learning just now; you are merely looking (and looking) at the book

Is this boy whom we know (busy) playing to-day?

No, he is committing difficult subjects to memory (in the very act of) going along (or as he goes along)

Are you either mending or breaking anything?

I am not now either breaking or mending anything

If so (then) what are you doing?

For the present, indeed, I am (busy) talking and reading I am mending and breaking

The boy who is reading and writing

Does he not eat even one a day?

He does not eat even one; but you, indeed, eat at least one a month

A week සුමානයක්, සනියක් The day දවස

To-day & At least one එකක්වත්

About ගැන

ඔහු බහ් කකා ඉනනවාද? or කමින් සිටිනවාද? or කතවාද?

ඔහු දන් බන් කනෙන් නැ ඔහු ලිවුම් ලියම්න් සිටිනවා or ලියලියා ඉනනවා

මම කියවමින්සිවින පොත උ ඹත් කියවමින් සිටිනවාද ? නෑ, උඹ් සොයන පොන මම

කියවමින් සිටිනවා මම දැන්ම මගේ පාඩම් ඉහන

ගතිමින් සිටිනවාද? උඹ දන්ව ඉගනගමනත්

නැ; උඹ නිකම් පොත බල බලා ඉනනවා

අපි අඳුනන මේ ලමයා අද ගෙලලම් කර කර ඉනන වාද? නෑ, ඔහු සම්න්ම අමාරු කා රනා කටපාඩම්කරනවා

උඹ යමක් කඩමිනිවත් හරිග ස්ගම්නාන් සිහිනවාද? මමදැන් යමක් කඩඉනන්වත්

හරිගස්ය නෙන්වන් නැ එහෙනම් (or එසේනම්) උඹ මක්කරමින් සිටිනවාද?

ද නාටනම් මම කථාකරමිණු කියවමිඤ සිටිනවා මම හරිගස්සම්නූත් කඩම්

නුත් සිවිනවා කියවමින් සහ ලියම්නුත් සිටි

නා ලමයා ඔහු අවසට එකක්වත් කන්

නේ නැලද?

ඔහු එක ක්වත් කනෙන්නෑ; උඹනම් මාසයනට එකක් වහ් කනවා

N.B.-I. The above construction of the present participle with an auxiliary verb can be used only with active verbs which admit the idea of repetition or of continuing to do.

II. The form &c &co expresses rather the repetition, and ලියමින් the continuance; but all verbs do

not admit the form ලිය ලියා.

III. These forms are only used to express emphatically the idea of being in the very act of doing at the time referred to, and are not used so much as the English "I am writing &c."

EXERCISE.

Am I now writing something which you read? No, you are reading something which I am writing. Are the men who are there saying anything about me? They are saying many things about every one. Who is saying anything about us? Every one is saying something bad about you. Is that little boy just now eating the sugar which we bring? Yes, he is eating a great deal of it. Is he learning the lessons of my book? He is not learning even one. Is this man who does at least one thing a week now talking to us? He is talking to no one now. Are we now killing the man who kills our servant? No, we are killing the man who sells our pigs. Is that man drinking the wine we buy? No, he is drinking the water we take. Is any one spoiling the coat we wear? Yes, we are spoiling, and selling, and breaking everything. Are you now both playing and learning your lessons? I am now both playing, and working, and learning my lessons. (කරම්ඤ &c. or කර නවා, වැඩකරනවා—ඉගනගනනවා, without conjunctions.)

ELEVENTH LESSON.—එකොලොවෙනි පාඩමය.

Well The place සභානය, ඉඩම, තැන හොදට Cook (v) Perfectly හොඳටම උයනවා Write (Inf.) ලියන්ට, or ලියන් Many, much බොහොම නට or ලියන්ඩ උඹට ලියන්ට පූළුවණු? Can you write? මට පූළුවනි I can කෝනියාට යමක් හදන්ට පූළු Can the cook make anything? He can ඔහුට පුළුවනි or පුළුවන Can this horse run well? මේ අස්වයාට නොදට දුවන්ට පුළුවæ? It can, but it does not ඌට් පූළුව්න, නුමුන් ඌ හොඳ ට දුව්නෙන් නැ I can read many to-day අද ම්ට බොහොම කියවන්ට පුළුවනි Can our servant cook well? වැඩකාරයාට හොඳට

උයන්ඔ පුළුවකු ? Can our teacher go anywhere? අපේ ගුරුවරයාට කොහේවරා් යනනට පුළුවæ?

අගප්

සමහර වතාවල පුළුවනි, නුමුත් Sometimes he can, but not දන් බෑ now No, I cannot

මට්බෑ or බැහැ or බැරිය or නුපුළුවනි

I can read yours and your fathers

මට උඹේන් උඹේ පියාහේන් ඒවා කියවන්ට පුළුවනි උඹට කරන්ට පුළුවින් මොකද? මට ඉගනගන්ට පුළුවන් එක

What can you do? I can learn only one lesson

පාඩමක් පමනසි N.B.—I. The personal pronouns may frequently be omitted.

II The auxiliary verbs can and cannot govern the dative. III. The forms පුළුවන, නුපුළුවන and බැරිය, are not much used in speaking, except in quoting words, or where they are followed by the conjunction that (කියා.)

EXERCISE.

Can you eat rice and curry? Yes, I can. Can the carpenter drink both wine and coffee? Yes, he can drink both. Can your teacher read well? Yes, he can. Can these horses eat much? Yes, they can. Can our servants learn much? They can learn much, but they cannot work much. Can these pigs eat much paddy? They can, but they cannot eat much grass. Can you work well? I can, but I do not. Can these boys sell many books? Yes, they can, but they do (sell) not. Can the cook do anything? Yes, he can make rice and curry. Can he go any where now? He cannot go now; he is cooking rice and curry. Can you go home to-day? I cannot go to-day; I am working here. Can you sell anything? Yes, I can, but I do not. Can your father read many books? My old father cannot now read much. Can you come to our house to-day? No, I am going to my sister's house to-day. Can these girls go anywhere? Yes, they can go to school. Can you eat my rice and your own? No, I can only eat my own. Can you run well sometimes? No, I cannot run at all. Can your little boy run? Yes, he can run to school. Can you go to that place? No, but I can come to this place. Can you do any work to-day? I can. He can work well. Can you sell my father's house, and your own house? Yes, I can sell both my father's house and mine. Do you sometimes buy many rings, and pens, and coats, and books? Yes, I sometimes buy many.

TWELFTH LESSON.—ඉදුලොස්වේනි පාඩමය. Clean සුඛකරනවා | Meat මස් Beef හරක්මස් Wash මසාද්යාවා Pork ඌරුමස් | Mutton එළුමස්

Wash (clothes) අපුලුනවා Thing, a thing of, ocasi Can you read the book I read? මම කියවන පොත උඹට කියවන්ඩ පූළුවඥ? No, but I can read that my බැ, නුමුන් මිගේ පියා කියවන එක මට කියවන්ට පූළුවනි father reads I can write those which the වඩුවාට ලියන්ට පූළුවන් ඒවා මට ලියන්ට පුළුවිනි carpenter can write Cannot you eat the rice which මම කහා බන් උඹට කනනට බැරිද? I eat? Yes, and that which my friend පූළුවනි, මගේ ම්නුයා කන ඒ වාත් කනනට පුළුවනි පාඩමක් උගනවන්ට පුළුවන් Who can teach a lesson? කාටද? Our teacher can teach the first අගප් ගුරුවරයාට පලමුවෙනි පාඩම උගනවන්ට පූළුවනි lesson දෙවෙනි එක ඔහුට උගනවන් Cannot he teach the second? ට බැරිද? පූළුවනි, තුන්වෙනි එකත් පූ Yes, and the third too ළුවනි උඹට කියවන්ටත් ලියන්ටත් Can you both read and write? දෙකම පුළුවනු? Yes, I can do both ; but you ඔවු, මට මිදකම පුළුවනි ; නු can do neither මුන් උඹට දෙකම් (or එකක් වින්) බැ Whose books do you read? උඹ කියවනෙන් කාගේ පො ත්ද? I read neither yours nor mine උඹේ ඒවාවන් මගේ ඒවාවන් (or උඹේ පොත්වත් මගේ · ලපාත්වත්) මම කියවනෙන්

Can you neither work nor play? උඹට වැඩකරන්ටවන් ගෙල් ලම්කරන්ටවන් බැරිද?

I can either work or play මට වැඩකරන්ටනුමුන්, ශෙල් ලම්කරන්ටනුමුන්, පූළුවනි

EXERCISE.

Can you buy the horse which I buy? No, but I can buy my friend's horse. Can you clean the tables which I clean? I cannot. Can you clean the things which the blacksmith cleans? No, but I can clean those which our servant cleans. Can you wash the clothes which your father's we can. Can you do the work I do? Can they do many things? They can do a great many. Can the blacksmith make a few pens? He cannot make pens at all. Can you eat much sugar? No, but I can eat a little. What work can the old men do? They can do the work which our servants are doing to-day. Can these women sell good things? They can, but they do not. Can you drink the tea and coffee which these old women drink? No, but I can drink my own. What can

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these little children drink? They can only drink a little tea. Can our teachers teach the lessons which we can learn? Yes, they can teach the things which you can learn. Which lessons can the teachers teach? They can teach the fourth (and) the fifth ones. Can these old women learn the sixth (and) seventh lessons which I am learning? No, they cannot learn lessons at all. Can you (both) kill and eat the large pigs which I buy? Yes, I can kill pigs, and eat pork. What meat can you eat? I can eat both beef and mutton. What clothes is that man now wearing? He is wearing yours and mine. Can you learn the eighth (and) ninth lessons which I am teaching? (I) can.

THIRTEENTH LESSON—දහතුන්වෙනි පාඩමය.

Say, tell කියනවා	To credit විසවාස කරනවා Believe(religious- ly) අදහනවා (of persons) අදුනනවා
Where do you live? I live anywhere Do you live nowhere? I live somewhere	උඹ හිටිනෙන් කොතනද ? මම කොතනකුමුත් හිටිනවා උඹ කොතනවත් පදිවිතැඥ ? මම කොතනකුමුත් පදිවියි or පදිවීව සිටිනවා
How many lessons can you say? I can say only one	u උඹට පාඩම් කියක් කියන්ට පුළුවනු ? මට කියන්ට පුළුවන් එකක් පමනයි
Can he believe what I say? How can he believe you?	මම කියන ඉද් ඔහුට විසවාස කරන්ට පුළුවæ ? ඔහුට උඹව විසවාසකරන්ට පුළු වන් කොහොමද ?
Can you do something I can not do? Do you know what I an doing?	- මට කාරන්ට බැරි ඉදයක් උඹට කාරන්ට පුළුවනද?
Can he cut more books tha you can? Can you eat more food than I	n උඹට පුළුවන්වාට වඩා ඔහුට පොත් කපන්ට පුළුවඤ? දී මට වඩා උඹට කෑම කනනට පුළුවඤ?
NR T The comment	11100

N.B.-I. The comparative is expressed by Dan preceded by the dative case.

II. Adjectives in apposition, and other words having the verb To be understood, require the verbal termination වා to precede the dative, as:—ගහා දවාට වඩා; බැරුවාට වඩා; පුළුවණාට වඩා.

EXERCISE.

Where do these men work? They work at our house. Where does your mother work? She works at home. What does she do? She sews clothes. Can your little sister work anywhere? Yes, she can sew clothes at home. Can you nowhere eat rice and curry? Yes, I can eat rice and curry at my brother's house. Does this girl nowhere do the work which I do? Yes, she does it somewhere. How many books can you spoil? I can spoil those which you and I read. How many horses can this carpenter buy? He can buy only one; but he can make many wooden horses. How many pigs can you take home? I can take only two to my brother's house. How many things can you believe? I can believe a great many good things. Can you do anything which I can do? How can I do anything which you can do? Can we believe what this bad man says? We cannot believe anything he says. Can this servant clean the clothes which I cannot clean? Yes, he can clean many things which you cannot clean. Do the carpenters know many things which we do not know? They do. Do the blacksmiths know what I sell? They do not know, but I know. How can I sew these clothes? You can. How? You can sew well. How much bread can these children cut? They cannot cut bread at all. Cannot they? They cannot; they can cut their clothes. Do you know more subjects than I? Yes, I know more than you. Can this little child eat more rice than this big man? Cannot, but the little child can eat more sugar than he. Can you say more lessons than our brother? Yes, I can say more lessons than he; he can say only two. Can you build more houses than I? Cannot. How many onions can you eat?

FOURTEENTH LESSON.—අහතරවෙනි පාඩමය.

Three men මනුෂාශයෝ තුන් දෙනෙනක් These three මේ මනුෂාශයෝ men තුන්දෙනා Four books මපාන් හතරක් Those four ඒ පොන් හතර books

One (thing) One (animal) One (person)

Where can you go to-day?

You, Sir නමුනනාන්සේ A few hats තොප්පි සමලප යන් Those few ඒ තොප්පි සමලප

Those few ඒ නොප්ප් සමලප hats පය So many (as these) මෙපමන (as those) ඔපමන, එපමන

එකක් එකෙක් එක්කෙනෙක්

අද උඹට යන්ට පුළුවන් කො තනද ද I can go to a place to which you cannot

Do you know where I am working?

Can you eat as much as I?

I can eat nothing whatever

Can I read as many books as he can?

You cannot read so many as he Can you take as large a horse as I?

I can take as large a horse as either you or he can

Do you eat a dozen fish at breakfast?

I do not eat even one, either at breakfast or at dinner

I do eat one either in the morning or in the (full) day (time)

Can you eat anything whatever, sir?

No, but I can eat a few small fishes and a little bread

උඹට යන්ට බැරි සරානයකට මට යන්ට පුළුවනි

මම වැඩකර නෙහ් කොතන දීද කියා උඹ දනනවාද? මට විතර උඹට කැම කණනට පුළුවණු?

මටකොයිදෙයක්වත් කනනට

ඔහුට පූළුවණාවිතර මට පොත් කියව්න්ට පුළුවඥ?

ඔහුට විතර උඹිට කියවන්ට බෑ මම ගෙනයන අසවයා විතර ලොකු එකෙක් නමුසේට ගෙනයන්ට පූළුවඤ?

තමුසේටවත් ඔහුටවත් පුළුව නා විතර මට ලොකු අ**ස**ව යෙක් ගෙනයන්ට් පුළුවන

හමුසේ උදේ කැමට් මසුන් දුසිමක් කනවාද? උදේ කැමටවන් දවල් කැමටව ත් මම එකෙසවත් කනෙන්නැ උදේටවත් දවාලටවත් මම එ

කෙක් කතවා

කොයි දෙයක් නුමුත් තමුන් නාන්සේට කන්ඩි පුළුවඥ? බැ, කුඩා මසුන් සවල්පයකුත් පාන් විකකුත් මට කන්ඩ පූළුවනි

N. B.-I. The word governed by වනර-as much as-takes the same case as the word in apposition to it.

II. Ca is used in addressing a person of the lower orders, such as servants, &c.; තමුගස් implies a somewhat higher grade; තමුනනාන්මස් is used to the higher classes generally, and ඔබවහන්ගේ to persons in very high positions, or who are so, relatively to the speaker.

III. The plural of all these is formed by the addition of 3.

EXERCISE.

Where is this old man now going? He is going to my father's house. Where do these three children learn their lessons? They learn them at school. Where can you write your letters well? I can write them well anywhere. Can this young man work where I can? He cannot work anywhere. Can these four carpenters go to a house to which I cannot go? Yes, they can go to many houses to which you cannot go? Do you know the place where these five children play? No, but I know the place where they learn. Do these six horses sleep anywhere? They sleep somewhere. Do our seven brothers wash clothes anywhere? Yes, they wash somewhere many clothes which we cannot wash. Can these women make eight coats to-day? They cannot sew any coats at all. Can you write as many books as I? I can write more than you. Can you run as much as these horses? Neither you nor I can run as much as they. Can you eat as much rice as these three pigs? Cannot to-day. Can you work as much as the blacksmiths? I can work more than they. Do you bring as many pigs home as I? Yes, I bring home as many pigs and horses as you. Do you eat as many fish as I? We eat more than you: at breakfast we eat two dozen fish. Do they learn their lessons as well as I? They do not learn them as well as you. Can these masons build as many houses as either you or I? They can build more houses than either you or I. Can you eat nine or ten fish? I cannot eat even one at dinner; but I can eat a few at breakfast.

FIFTEENTH LESSON.—පහලොස්වෙනි පාඩමය.

උඹ දැන් කියවනෙන් මොකද? මම දිශ ඉංගුිසි පාඩමක් කිය වනවාය. උඹටත් ඒක කියවන්ට බැරිද? මට කියවන්ටවත් ලියන්ටවත් බැරිය නුමුත් මම දෙකම කරන්ට ඉගනගනන වාය. උඹේ සහෝදරයෝ සහ සහෝදරියොන් ගෙදරදී කිය වනෙන් කාගේ පොහද? ඔවුන් ගෙද්රදී මගේ පොත් කියව නවාය නුමුත් සෙකා්ලයේදී ඔවුන් තමුන්ගේම පොත කියවන වාය. අපි සෙකා්ලයේදී ලියන් පාඩම් අපි ගෙදුර ගෙනෙන වාද ? නැත උඹලා ගෙදරදී ලියන පාඩම උඹලා සෞා්ලයට ගෙනියන්ටත් සෞා්ලයේදී ලියන ඒවා උඹලාගේ සහෝදර යාගේ ගෙදරදී ඉහනගන්ටත් කියන්ටත් යෙදෙනවාය. මම විකුනන දේවලින් තමුනනාන්සේට මොකවත් මිලේට ගන්ට බැරිද? තමුන්නාන්සේට මේ සිනිවලිනුත් ඉන්කොලවලිනුත් සබන්වලිනුත් සවල්පයක් මිලේට ගන්ට පුළුවන් නොවේද? මට අද බැරිය මම දැන් මගේ මහළ පියාගේ ගෙදරට යනවාය. උඹ පදිච්ව සිරිනෙන් කොතනද? උඹ කරනෙන් මොනවාද? ම්ම අඳින රෙදි සහ සපන්තුන් උඹට සුඩකරන්ට බැරිද්? මහන්මයා, මට කොයිදෙයක් නුමුත් කරින්ට පුළුවන. මම පානුත් මසුත් තේකොලත් සිනිත් එැනුත් එනුත් විනුනන වාය. මට පුළුවන් කොයි වැඩක්නුමුත් මම කරනවාග. උඹට මේ ලිවුම් ගෙනයන්ටත් ඌරන් සුවිලාදෙනෙක් මිලේට ගන් ට්හ් මෙහි පොහ් ගේනනට්හ් බැරිද? මොන හොඳ දෙයක් නුමුත් මට කරන්ට පුළුවන. මේ නාකි මනුෂෳයන්ට මොනවා ක්ණනට පුළුවඤ? ඔවුන්ට බත් මාළුන් අවත් පාන් ශුගකුත් පරන ළුැකූ සමලපයකුත් එනු විකකුත් කණනටද හේවතුර

සහ කෝපි විකකුත් බොනතටද පූළුවන. තොප්පියක් සහ කබායකුත් අදිනෙන් කවුද? මමත් උඹත් දෙනනම ඒ දෙකම අදිනවා නොවේද? නැත මම එකක්වන් අදිනෙන් නැත. අපි සාදන මේ ලස්ෂන පුටු කඩනෙන් කවුද? උඹේ සහෝදර යාඉග් ගෙදුරට යන මනුම්¤ඉයාත් සහිවරුන් එසේ කරන්ටන් ඔවුන්ට පුළුවන් කොසි දෙයක්නුමුන් නරක්කරන්ටත් යෙදෙ නවාය. අගේ අළුත් ගෙවල් ගොඩින ගන්ට යමෙනුට පුළුවද? ඔවු, කාටනුමුත් ඒවා ගොඩනගන්ටත් එහි පදිමිවේන්ටත් පුළුවන. ලම්සි සෙකා්ලයේදී කශනාරාවත් බොනොරාවත් නැ දී ? ඔවුන් කනෙන්වත් බොනෙන්වත් නැත. ඔවුන් රිකක් ඉහනගන්ටත් විකක් සෙලලම්කරන්ටත් යෙදෙනවා පම නයි. උඹලාගේ ගෙදර සිහින වඩුවාට කොහෙන්ම වැඩකර න්ට බැරිද? ඔහුට හුඟක් වැඩකරන්ට පුළුවන නුවුන් ඔහු එමස් කර්නෙන් නැති. ඔහු අපේ ගෙදර් පදිච් නැත ඔහු තමාගේම ඉහදර පදිවියි. ගුරුවරයා මෙහි ගෙනෙනෙන් කා ගේ ලමයාද? ඔහු එක ලමයෙක් පමනක් ගේනවා නොවේය ඔහු ලමයි මබාමේන් දෙමනක් ගෙනෙනවාය. අපි ඉගනගන් න යමක් ඒ ලමයින්ට ඉගනගන්ට පුළුවඥ ? ඒ ලමයින්ට කිසි වක් හොඳට ඉගහගන්ට බැරිය. ඔවුන්ට පාන් විකක් කනන ටත් කිරි විකත් බොනනටන් පුළුවන්වා පමනය. උඹලාගේ බාල සහෝදරයෝ සාදන පෙව්වි උඹලාගේ බාල සහෝදරි යෝ නරක්කරනවාද? ඔවුන් කිසිවක් නරක්කරනෙන් නැ ත ඔවුන්ට පුළුවන් කොයි දෙයක් නුමුන් ඔවුන් හරිගයසන වාය. ආචාරියා සහ පෙදුරෙරුවාත් දැන් මක්කරනවාද? ඔවුන් තමුන්ගේම ගෙදරවල්වලදී හොදට් වැඩකරනවාය. 'මේ යිව් වනිගෝ යමෙකුගේ අසවයනිත් ඌරනිත් මරනවාද? ඔවුන් කිසිවෙකුගේ අසවයනිත් ඌරනිත් මරනෙත් නැත්. ඔවුන් පදිච්ච සිටින ස්ථානයට ඔවුන් තමුන්ගේම අසවයනුත් ඌර නුත් ගෙනියනවා පමනයි. මේ නාකි අසවයන්ට හොදට දුව න්ටවත් බොහොම වී සහ තනකොලත් කනනටවත් පූළුව æ ? බැරිය නුමුත් මේ බාල අසවයන්ට හොඳට දුවන්ටත් **වී** සහ නනකොල ශුගකුත් කනනටත් පුළුවන. මෙහි වැඩකර න මනුෂාගන්ට්ත් ලමයින්ටත් අපේ කෝකියා සාදන කොයි දෙයක්වන් කනනට පුළුවනු?' බැරිය නුමුත් පාන්කාරයා සාදන පාන්වලින් සමල්පයක් කනනටත් අපි විකුනන මුදුක පානයෙන් සවල්පයක් බොහනටත් ඔවුන්ට පුළුවන. මම දැන් සාදන ඇදුම් යමෙ.කුට අදින්ටවන් අපූලලන්ටවන් පූළු ව්æ ? අශප් ගෙදර සිරින මිනිහෙකුට දෙනම් කරන්ට පුළු වන්. උඹලාගේ ගෙදරදී සෙලාම්කර්නෙන් කවුද? වඩුවාගේ ලමයා. උඹේ පියාගේ මිනුයා සහ මමන් යන නැනකට සප තේරුවාට යන්ට පුළුවæ? පාන් සාදන මිනිහා අදිනෙන් කොයි පරන නොප්පියද ? අපි අදිනෙන් නැති එක ඔහු අදි නවාය නුමුන් ඔහුගේ ලමයා දැන් සෙකා්ලයේදී අදිගිනන් **නොයි එකද? සෙනා්ල**ගේදී කිසිවෙක් නොයි නොජපියක් වත් අදිනෙන් නැත. අපි මිලේට ගනන ඌරන් අපේ ගේ සාදන පෙදරේරුවා මරනවාද? පෙදරේරුවා කොයි ඌරන් වන් මරගනන් නැත නුමුත් ඔහු ඌරුමස් ටිකක් කනවාය.

ඔහුට බන් මාළු කන්නටත් පූළුවන. මම කියන දේ විසවාස 🖟 කර්න උඹේ පියා පදිචි කොතිනද? ඔහුට පුළුවන් කොතන නුමුන් ඔහු පදිම්වෙනවාය. නුමුන් බොහොම් කථාකරන උඹා ම්කාතනවන් සිරින්මන් නැති. මට පුළුවන්වාට <mark>වඩා උඹට</mark> ගෙදර සිරින්ට පුළුවන්ද? උඹටවන් ඕනුටව<mark>න් වඩා මට ගෙ</mark> දර සිටින්ට පුළුවින. මේ මිනිහා කියන ඉද් විසවාස**කරන** මට උඹට චිතිර කාරනා විසවාසකරන්**ඩ පුළුවින්ද** ? මට <mark>වඩා</mark>] උඹට් කාරනා විස්වාසකරන්ටත් ඉහන **ගන්ටත් පුළුවන. මෙප** මන පාඩම් මම ඉහනගන්නේ කොහොමද ? or ඉ**ගනගන්ට** 🖯 පුඑවන් කොහොමද ? උඹට ඉහනගන්ට බැරි **දේ මොකද** ? අපට වඩා ඔවුන්ට යමක් හොඳට කරන්ට පුළුවන්ද? අපට] වඩා ඔවුන්ට ඉක්මනට දුවන්ට්න් බන් කන්ට්න් වැඩකරන් ටත් නිදුගන්ටත් සෙලලම්කරන්ටත් පුළුවන. තවද අපට විතර ඔවුන්ට හොඳුට කරන්ට බැරි දෙයක් මම දන්නේ නැත. මෙහි සිටින්නාවූ උඹ රතුන් පිහියා පාවිච්චිකරන වාද? අපේ පියාගේ ගෙදර සිටින්නාවූ අපි රනුන් පිහියා පාවිච්චිකරන්නේ නැත. අපි යකඩ පිහිසා පාවිච්චිකරන වාය. නුමුත් මේ සභානමේ වැඩකරන මිනිස්සු යකඩ මුදුත් ලී නොප්පිත් ඊයන් සපත්තුත් අදිනවා නොවේද? ඔවුන් ඒවා අදින්නේ නැත නුමුත් ඔවුන්ගෙන් සමහරු ඊයන් මුදුන් සේද නොප්පින් ලී සපන්තුන් අඳිනවාය. සෙකා්ල යට යන්නාවූ උඹට කියවන්ට බැරි දිග ලියුම් ලියන්නාවූ මම මගේ අම්මා මිලේව ගන්න සිනිවලිනුත් මස්වලිනුත් පාන්වලිනුත් හුගක් කනවා නොවේද? උඹ එසේ කර නවාය. තේව්තුරවත් කෝපිවත් උඹ බොන්නටත් යෙදෙ නවා නොවේද? මම එසේ කරනවාය. නුමුත් මම බොන් නේ කොයි ඒවාද? උඹේ ඒවාද ඇගේ ඒවාද? උඹ මගේ ඒවාවත් ඇගේ ඒවාවන් බොන්නේ නැත. උඹ උඹේම ඒවා බොනවාය. මම විකුනන පොත් උඹට මිලේට ගන්ට පුළුවණ බැරිද? ඒවා මට මිලේට ගන්ට බැරිය නුමුන් මට ඒවා කියවන් ටත් ඉගතගන්ටත් පුළුවන. උඹ විකුනන්ගන් කොයි ඒවාද? මේවාය.

SIXTEENTH LESSON.—දහසවෙනි පාඩමය.

Must you go to school to-day? No, but I must go to my bro- නෑ, නුමුත් මගේ සහෝදර ther's

What must this boy do?

He must do what I say

Must they do what I must මම කරන්ට ඕනෑ ඉද් ඔවුන් do?

No, but they must do something else

උඹ අද සෙකා්ලයට යන්ට ඕනැද?

යාගේ ගෙදරට මම යන්ට

මෙ ලමයා කරන්ට ඕනෑ මො

කද? මම කියන ඉද් ඔහු කරන්ට

කරන්ට ඕනෑද?

නෑ, නුමුත් ඔවුන් වෙන ය මක් කරන්ව ඕනෑ

Must we read as much as they read?

Must you write as much as I?

We must write more than you
I work more than either you

or your father Can you say more lessons

than I?

I cannot say so many as you

Must you live where I live?

No, I can live somewhere else

Must you either eat or drink?

I must neither eat nor drink

ඔවුන් කියවනවා විතර අපිත් කියවන්ට ඕනෑද?

මම විතර තමුලෙලා ලියන්ව ඕනැද?

තමුසේට වඩා අපි ලියන්ට ඕනෑ

උඹටවන් උඹේ පියාටවන් වඩා මම වැඩකර නවා

මට වඩා වාමුසේට පාඩම් කි යන්ට පුළුවන්ද?

තමුසේට විතර මට පාඩම් කි යන්ට බෑ

මම හිටින ඉඩමේ **උඹ**න් හි වින්ට ඕනෑද?

නැ, මට වෙන යම් ඉඩමක (or තැනක) හිටිනට පුළුවනි තමුසේ කන්නටවත් බොන් නටවත් ඕනෑද?

මම නොකා නොකි සිටින්න ට ඕනෑ

N. B.—I. Of the forms නොකා, නොබ්, නො is a negative, and කා, බ්, the perfect participles of කනවා, බෝ නවා.

II. The perfect participles in the affirmative have often ලා added, as සාලා, බිලා, සාරලා

EXERCISE.

Must you do something now? Yes, I must work now. What must these men do? They must go home. Must you go to your brother's house or to your sister's house? I must now go to my sister's house. How many lessons must we learn? You must learn a great many. How many? More than twelve or thirteen. Must we eat much rice? You must only eat a little. Must you go anywhere to-day? Yes, I must go somewhere; I must go to our new house. Must you go to the place to which I must go? No, I must go somewhere else. Must you do the work which I do? No, I can do some other work. Must the blacksmith do what the carpenter does? The blacksmith must do many things which the carpenter does. Must they sleep in the place which I sleep in? No, they must sleep somewhere else. Must these old men play as much as I play? They must not play so much as you. Must I write as much as I read? You must not write so much as you read. Must I read more books than I write? Yes, you must. Must the shoemaker work more than either I or my brother? Yes, must. Must I bring either fourteen or fifteen books? You must not bring either fourteen or fifteen. Must I go to school or stay at home? You must both go to school and stay at home. Must we eat as much sugar as you? You must eat more than we; we eat very little. Who must take this horse home? You must take. Who must eat sugar? We both must eat. What else must we eat? We must eat bread, and pork, and beef, and onions.

SEVENTEENTH LESSON.—දහනන්වෙනි පාඩමය.

Send (to the 3rd } අරිනවා person) | යවනවා (to the 1st & { එවනවා 2nd persons) | Talk, speak කථාකරනවා

Hold conversation කරීමේ කරනවා Truth සැබෑව, ඇතන A falsehood බොරුවක් Fact ඇතන To-morrow ගෙන

Why must you stay at home?

Because I cannot go to school

Why do you eat much more than I?

Because I work much more than you

Does your teacher give books to you all?

He does. Why is that? Because we can all read well

The man who writes and reads and works

Must we send all the books to you?

Yes, you must send them all to us

Must I send all these men to that place?

No, you must send them all here Must he eat all this sugar?

No, he must eat only a little

of it

උඹ ගෙදර සිටින්ට ඕනෑ මක්නිසාද?

මට සෙනා්ලයට යන්ට බැරි නිසයි

උඹ මට වඩා බොහොම **කන්** නේ මක්නිසාද ?

උඹට වඩා මම බොහෝම <mark>වැඩ</mark> කරන නිස**යි**

උඹලාගේ ගුරුවර<mark>යා උඹලා</mark> ඔක්කොටම <mark>පොත් දෙන</mark> වාද?

දෙනවා. ඒ මක්නිසා**ද?** අප සියලලන්ටම හොඳට <mark>කිය</mark> වන්ට පුළුවන් නිසයි

ලියනනාවූ, කියවනනාව<mark>ූ, වැඩ</mark> කරන්තාවූ මිනි**හා** or ලියුන, කියවන, වැඩකරන මිනිහා

අපි පොත් සේරම උඹලා ලහ ට එවන්ට ඕනෑද?

ඔවු, ඒවා ඔක්කොම අප ලඟ ව එවන්ට ඕනෑ

මම මේ මිනිස්සු සියලෙන් ඒ සරානයට යවන්ට ඕනැද?

නැ, ඔවුන් සියලලන් මෙහාට එවන්ට ඕනැ ඔහු මේ සිනි ඔක්කොම කන්

නට ඕනැද? නෑ, ඔහු එයින් විකක් පම

නක් කන්නට ඕනෑ

N. B.-I. සේරම and මක්කොම are of all genders, but are declined thus:-

Nom: and Acc: මස්රම, ඔක්කොම Gen: සේරගේම, ඔක්කොගේම Dat : සේරටම, ඔක්කොටම

Abl : සේරගෙන්ම, ඔක්කොගෙන්ම.

II. නිසයි is the final form of නිසා.

EXERCISE.

Why must you stay at your brother's house? Because I can go nowhere else. Why cannot you go to school to-day? Because I cannot say my lessons. Why do you not learn your lessons? I do learn them sometimes. Why does the schoolmaster flog us all? Because you do not learn your lessons. Can a pig eat much more than a man? It can eat much more. Why must I talk much more than you? Because you know much more. Why must we give all these women sugar? Because they all work well. Can you read all the books which the schoolmaster gives you? Yes, I can read them all. Why must you send him a horse? Because he sends me a great many good things. Must I send all the pigs to our house? You must only send a few of them to our house Where must you send all his sugar to? I must send it all to the little children who live at your house. Must they eat it all? They must eat only a little to-day and a little to-morrow. Must I believe all this man says? You must. Why? Because he tells the truth. Do all men tell the truth? All do not tell the truth: some persons tell lies. Must I talk much with you all? You must not talk much to us. Why? Because you do not know much. What do you know? We know more than we can tell you. Who gives you anything good? My father. Must you send me to your father's house? I must send you because I want some books. Do you want all the books my father reads? No, I only want a few of them. Why do you wish to read all those books? Because I wish to learn much.

EIGHTEENTH LESSON.—දහ අටවෙනි පාඩමය.

Understand (neu.) ඉන්රෙන | Hear (neu) ඇමසනවා වා, (act.) ඉන්රුම්ශන්නවා

What language do you speak?

I speak both English and Sin-

I cannot yet speak much English;

(act.) අසනවා

Give ear ඇහුම්කන්දෙනවා උඹ මොන භාෂාව කථ කර නවාද ?

මම ඉනිසි සහ සිංහලුන් දෙ කම කථාකරනවා

මට ඉසිසි පාවම වඩා කථා කරන්ට බැ

But I can speak Singhalese නුමුත් මට සිංහල හොදුට well Do you understand what I say මම ඉඟිසියෙන් කියන දේවල්

in English?

sentences

Do I speak too much in En-

No, you must speak as much as you can

Must I always speak to you in English?

You must always speak in a language I understand

What do you want?

I want (or need) many things

Do you ever need anything which I cannot give? Do you hear what I say?

Must I eat because you eat?

No, you must eat because you need food

කථාකරන්ට පුළුවනි

උඹට නේරෙනවාද? Yes, I understand these easy ඔවු, මේ ලේසි වාසගම් මට

ගේරෙනවා

මම ඉඟුසියෙන් කථාකරනවා වැඩද?

නෑ, උඹට පුළුවන් පමන උඹ කථාකරන්ට ඕනැ

මම නිතරම උඹට ඉසුසියෙන් කථාකරන්ට ඕනැද?

මට තේරෙන භාෂාවනින් උඹ නිතරම කථා කරන්ට ඕනැ

උඹට ඕනෑ මොකද? මට බොහෝ දේවල් ඕනෑ (or ඕනෑ කරනවා or ඕනෑව

ත්බෙනවා) මට දෙන්ට බැරි යමක් උඹට

කව්දුවන් ඕනැකරනවාද? මම කියන දේ උඹට ඇසෙන වාද?

උඹ කත නිසා මමන් කන් නට ඕනැද?

නෑ, උඹ කන්නට ඕනෑ උඹට කැම ඕනෑ නිසයි or උඹට කැම ඕනැ නිසා උඹ කන්නට ඕනැ

EXERCISE.

How many languages do you speak? I can speak two. Can you speak them both well? I do not yet understand Singhalese well, but I can speak English well. Can you speak Singhalese as well as I? I can speak Singhalese much better than you. Do you understand well all that I say in Singhalese? I do not well understand some things which you say. Does this little girl understand English well? She does not yet, but she is learning. Do I speak too much to this man? No, you must speak to him as much as you can in English. Why? Because he can teach you English. This boy speaks with every one who speaks English. Does he not speak too much English? Yes, he speaks too much; he must speak English only with those whom he knows. Do you understand all the languages I speak? I do not hear what you say. Can you speak all the languages I can? Cannot, I can only speak two; you can speak a great many. Can you speak more languages than I? Yes, I can speak a great many which you do not understand. Why does he always speak in a language I do not understand?

He never does so. Do you want books or horses? I require both kinds. How many things do these horses want? They want only a little grass and a little paddy. Do you require all I give you? I require more than you give me. Do you cut bread because I cut? I do not cut because you cut, I cut it because I want it.

NINETEENTH LESSON.—දහනමුවෙනි පාඩමය.

ಶಿ ಭಾರ Besides that, moreover, and.

Others (neu.) වෙන ඒවා; (mas. fem.) වෙන අයවල්; (not one's-self) අනුන්

What do you want (or wish) උඹ මක්කරන්ට කැමතිද? to do?

I wish to go home; I want (or require) to go home Do you want the English book

which I am using?

Does he wish to speak English with me?

He wants to speak English with many other persons besides you

Can they talk with us in any other language besides Singhalese?

Yes, they can talk with us in many others too

Do you wish to hear what I

I wish to hear what others say too

Does no one wish to speak besides you?

Every one wishes to speak English;

therefore, many wish to speak besides me

Do you wish to take home every book you see?

No, but I wish to read every English book I can

Must not each boy bring his own books to school?

මම ගෙදර යන්ට කැමතියි; ගෙ දරයන්ට මට ඕනෑ කරනවා මම පාවිච්චිකර න ඉඟුසි පොත උඹට ඕනැද?

ඔහු මා සමග ඉඟිසි කථාක

රන්ට කැමතිද?

උඹ ඇර වෙනත් බොහෝ දෙනෙක් සමග ඔහු ඉඳුිසි කථාකරන්ට කැමතිසි

සිංහලෙන් ඇර වෙන යම් භා ෂාවකිනුත් ඔවුන්ට අප සම ග කථාකරන්ට පූඑවන්ද?

ඔවු, වෙනත් බොහෝ භාෂා විලිනුත් ඔවුන්ට අප යමග කථාකරන්ට පුළුවනි

මම කියන්නේ මොකද කියා අසන්ට උඹ කැමතිද? වෙන අයවල් කියන

එත් මම අහන්ට කැමතියි උඹ ඇර වේන කවුරුවත් ක ථාකරන්ට කැමති නැය?

සැම දෙනාම (all) ඉඟුසි කථා කරන්ට කැමතියි

එබැවින් මා ඇර වෙනත් බො හෝ දෙමනක් කථාකරන් ට කැමතියි

උඹ දකින සෑම පොත්ම ගෙ දර ගෙනයන්ට කැමතිද?

නෑ, නුමුත් මට පුළුවන් සියඑ ම ඉඟිසි පොත් මම කියවන් ට කැමතියි

එක එක ලමයා තමතමාගේම පොත් සෙකා්ලයට හේත් නට ඕහැ නොවේද?

Yes, and no boy must bring ඕනෑ, ඒ ඇර කිසි ලම්ගයක් any book but his own තමාගේම පොත් මිස වෙන කිසි පොතක් (or වෙන එ

කක්) ගේන්නට එපා

N.B.-I. See Must be followed by an interrogative or negative.

II. නොවේද ? Expects affirmative answer: පුළුවන් නො මේද ?- Can, can (they) not? නැඥ? Generally expects a negative answer.

III. 800 (1st person—governs dat.) I don't want. (2nd person-governs nom. with a verb), you must not; (it is not applied to 3rd person.)

IV. Where "want to do" means "require to do," @ 504

must be used.

EXERCISE.

What do you wish to write? I wish to write a few letters. Do you want to write as many as I? I want to write more than you. Do you want to wear the clothes I am washing? No, I want those you are making. Must I speak English with any one? Yes, because you wish to learn you must speak with your teacher. How many books do you want? I want more than I can use. Do you wish to hear what I say or what this man says? I wish to hear both what he says and what you say. Does your sister wish to learn with us at school? She does not wish to learn with you, but she must learn. How many languages do they wish to speak? They wish to speak more languages than we can. Do you wish to do what others do? No, I wish to do something which others do not do. Must I take anything besides the horses? Do not take anything besides your own things. Do you wish to buy each thing which I buy? I wish to buy all I can; therefore, I wish to bring all my money here. Do you wish to run with any one besides me? I do not wish to run either with you or any one else.

TWENTIETH LESSON.—විසිවෙනි පාඩමය.

ඇති | Too much වැඩි | Employment තන Enough Insufficient මදි | Receive ලැබෙනවා | තුර,වැඩ,රුණාව

Does this boy work enough? මේ ලමයා වැඩකරනවා ඇතිද? Do you wish him to work still ඔහු තව වඩා වැඩකරනවාට තමුසේ කැමතිද?

I do not wish him to work so ඔහු එපමන වැඩකර නවාට මම much කැමති නෑ

What do you wish me to do? මම මක්කරනවාට උඹ කැම නිද?

I wish you to learn to read උඹ කොඳට කියවන්ට ඉගන ගන්නවාට මම කැමතියි well

Do you wish to write a letter උඹේ මිනුයාට ලිසුමක් ලියා to your friend? No, I wish him to write to නෑ, ඔහු මට ලියා එවනවාට මම කැමතියි

me To whom are you writing to-day? උඹ අද ලියා අරින්නේ කාටද? I am writing to all my friends මම මගේ සියළු මිතුයන්ට

ලියා අරිනවා

Are you going to my father's to bring the horse? පියාගේ හෙදරට යනවාද? No, I am going to your father's to obtain employment රට යනෙන් යම් වැඩක් (or රික්ෂාවක්) ගොහන්ටයි ගැමම යම් වැඩක් හොයන්ට උමඹ්

පියාගේ ගෙදරට යනවා Do you get letters from your සැවදුම උඹේ මිනුයන්ගෙන් friends every day ? උඹට ලියුම් ලැබෙනවාද?

N.B —I. The forms ඕනෑ, කැමති,—except where they are final,—and පුළුවන්, බැරි may be either adjective forms or like සමනන්, කරමනත්, &c., explanative forms.

II. The explanative forms, as මට ඕනෑ, මම කැමති, මට පුළුවන්, මට බැරි, මම සමනන් මේ නිසයි. &c., are very clear and strong,—It is on account of this I require, wish, can, &c.

EXERCISE.

Do these children eat rice and curry enough? They do not eat enough rice and curry, but they eat too much sugar. Do their parents wish them to eat so much sugar? No, they wish them to eat more bread and beef. Do you wish me to wash as many clothes as your servant? I wish you to wash more than he, because you can wash well? Do you wish these carpenters to go to work at your father's house? No, I wish them to come to work at my house. Can you teach these horses to run well? Yes, I can teach pigs also to run well. Who can teach you to do anything? You can teach me to do many good things. Do these women wish to learn to sew well? No, but I wish them to learn. Where do you learn to write so well? I learn both to write and read well at our schoolmaster's house. the children who learn to read, learn to write well? Do you learn to write letters at school? Yes, we learn to write beautiful letters. Do your parents write you many letters? Yes, they write us more letters than we can read. Are you going to-day to see your parents? We cannot go, because our teacher does not wish us to go home to-day. Do our parents wish us to write many letters to our old friends every day? Yes, they much wish us to do so. Do your brothers come home from school every day? Yes, they come home

every day from school to eat their dinner. Do you go every day from your father's house to your brother's house? Yes, I go to obtain employment, and to bring the letters.

TWENTY-FIRST LESSON.—ව්සිඑක්වෙනි පාඩමය.

Like කැමති, සන්තෝ Quite spoil නර ක් කර දමන සයි, පියයි වා When විට, කොට, කල Spoil, damage නරක්කරනවා, Whilst Do damage අලාභකරනවා අතර, කල Kill (right out)මරාදමනවා Tear ඉරපාවා Break down කඩාදමනවා Tear up ඉරාදමනවා Smash up කිදුදමනවා I am glad, pleased මම සජ තෝසසි The wall (of a house) බිත්තිය, (of a garden) තාප්පය, (of a fortification) පහුර or පවුර. Do you like rice and curry, Sir? තමුනනාන්සේ බත් මාඑවලට කැමතිද? No, I do not like it (them) at නැ, මම ඒවාට කොහෙත්ම all නැමති නැ Do you like anything which I මම කැමති සමකට තමුසේ කැ මනිද ? I like nothing which you like, පමුනනාන්සේ කැමති කිසි දෙ යකට මම කැමති නැ Do you like to go to church මම පල්ලියට යනවිට උඹුත් යන්ට කැමතිද? when I go? Yes, I always like to go to ඔවු, පල්ලියට යන්ඩ මම නිත church රම කැමතිසි Do you like to read whilst the පාදිලිඋනනාන්සේ දේසනායා රනකල (අහර) උඹ පොත්

No, I like to listen when he is නැ, උනනාන්සේ දේසනාකර preaching

minister is preaching?

ney to mend the doors of this house?

I do, for this boy often loosens ලබාගන්නවා (මක්නිසාද කී the nails of the doors

නාුමනියි Do you frequently obtain mo- මේගෙසි දෙරවල් හරිගස්සන්ට උඹ බොහෝ වතාවල මුදල් ලබාගනනවාද?

නවිට මම ඇඟුන් කන්දෙන්ට

බලන්ට කැමතිද?

වොත්) වේලමයා නොයෙක් විට දෙරවල ඇන බුරුල්කර

න නිසයි

N.B.—කරනවා මදියි, කරනවාට කැමතියි, &c., are the adjective construction, grammatically equal to කරන එක මදියි, සාරන එයාට කැමතියි, &c., and may be used also in the ablative case, as: කරනවායින්.

EXERCISE.

Do you like mutton, Sir, or beef? I like both kinds. Do you always like rice and eurry? No, I like rice and curry only when I wish to eat. Does this man like many things? He likes very few. Do you like this man? No. Why? Because he often beats me. Do you like the eggs which I break? I like any eggs I can obtain. Do you like to do what I tell you? I like to do, Sir, anything you tell me. Is it a pleasure to you to listen when I talk? It is not pleasant to me to hear anything you say. Does he like to work whilst you play? No, he likes to play when I play. When my brother goes to school do you also like to go? No, it is no pleasure to . me, for he often beats me. Is it often a pleasure to your schoolmaster to wash his clothes? It is never any pleasure at all to him to wash his clothes, but he likes me to wash them. Does he like to preach? It is a pleasure to him to preach when the minister does not come. Do you like to cat the leaves of this tree? I do not like to eat either the leaves of that tree or the leaves of this. Who spoils the leaves of my beautiful trees, whilst I am learning at school? It is a pleasure to those bad boys to spoil the leaves of all your trees whilst you are talking to me. Do you like to obtain work from my father when he works at home? I am willing to obtain work from any one. Do you now receive many letters from your father? No, but we receive letters every day from our brother.

TWENTY-SECOND LESSON.—ව්යිදෙවෙනි පාඩමය.

A piece of eloth රෙදිකෑල්ලක් | Ask අතවා A piece of my coat වගේ හබා යෙන් කෑලලක්

To be (to exist) mas: and fem: සිටින්ට, ඉන්ට; nen: නිමෙන්ට. To be (something) ව සිටින්ට, ව ඉන්ට, ව නිමෙනට, and sometimes මටනට *To become*.

Where are you? I am here Is your brother there?

He is not here Is he a bad man? He is a very tall man

Is this a book or a box?
It is neither. It is a piece of wood

Is this a (the) horse or an (the) ass

උඹ කොතන ඉනනවාද ? මට මෙහි (ඉනනවා) උඹ් සහෝදරයා ඔනන ඉන් නවාද ?

ඔහු මෙහි නැ

ඔහු නපුරු මනුෂෳයෙන්ද ? ඔහු බොහොම උස ඇති මනු ෂෳයෙනි

මේ ක පොතන්ද පෙට්ටියන්ද? ඒක දෙකම නෙවේ. ඒක ලී කෑලලක් or ලී කෑලුකි

Isthisa (the) horse oran (the) ass? මූ අසවයාද බුරුවාද?

It is neither. It is a pig දෙනනාමනෙවේ. ඌරා or ඌරයි I am your friend and your මම උඹේ මිතුයාව (උඹේ) ස brother හෝදරයාව සිරිනවා

Are you a carpenter and black- තමුසේ වඩුවැඩත් ආචාරි වැ smith ? Say : Do you do car- සත් කරනවාද ?

penters' and blacksmiths' work?

Are you a carpenter or a black- පාමුසේ වඩුවෙන්ද ආචාරියෙ smith? න්ද?

I am neither. I am a doctor මිම වඩුවෙන්වරා ආචාරිශයන් වන් ඉහඩේ. ම ා වෙළෙනි

N.B.—I. The \text{\text{c}} and \text{\text{\text{s}}} are generally interchangeable: as, සිටි නවා, සිටිනවා.

II. Where the verbs "To be" (something) are not absolutely required, their omission gives elegance and

force to the sentence.

III. To express one of a number, the indefinite form is used: as, and a constant of express the kind, even where only one individual is referred to, the definite is frequently used: as, Get out of the way; and is coming.

IV. මනුෂායෙනි is a contraction for මනුනයෙන්යි. Vide

Lesson VI, Note 2.

EXERCISE.

Where is your father? He is at home. Do you need to see him? Yes, I much wish to see him. Is the schoolmaster at school or at home? He is neither at school nor at home; he is at my father's. Is the boy who learns so well now here? No, but why do you ask? Because I wish to give him a book. Are your friends where you are? No, they are there. Is he your brother or your father? He is neither my brother nor my tather; he is my servant. Is he not your schoolmaster? No. our minister. Is this a very good boy? Sometimes he is a very good boy, but frequently he is a very bad boy. Is that man who is coming a very bad man? No, he is a very good little man. Is this a big box or a small one? It is as large as your box, but not so large as my box. Who is here? You and I are here. Are these men carpenters or shoemakers? They are neither carpenters nor shoemakers; they are servants. Are you my father or my brother? I am neither; I am your friend; do you not know me? Yes, are you not my old friend? Yes, I am your old friend and your new friend. Are you asking for a piece of bread? No, I am asking for a piece of your old hat. Must what I sew be a piece of cloth or a piece of iron? It must be a piece of cloth; how can you sew a piece of iron or gold? Do you wish me, Sir, to be a good boy? Yes, I very much wish you to be a good boy; and I wish you to learn your lessons well.

TWENTY-THIRD LESSON.—විසිතුන්වෙන් පාඔමය.

Is there a book in your box?

There are several books in the

Is there any one at your house who speaks English?

Are the things in this room good?

No, all the things in this room must be very bad;

for this room is very damp and dark

Is this bed larger than that? No, it is much smaller

Is this well very deep?
It is deep, but this is deeper, and that is deepest of all

If your horse is taller than mine bring it

My horse is stronger than yours, therefore take it

If this is the prettiest dog, buy it

I always buy the prettiest things I can

Tell me which is the blackest hat of these three උඹේ පෙව්වියේ පොතක් **ති** බෙනවාද?

පෙව්වියේ වො**රා්** ක්පයක් **ති** බෙනවා

ඉහිසි කථාකරන කවුරුවත් උඹලාගේ ගෙදර ඉන්න වාද?

මේ කාමරයේ තිබෙන දේවල්

හොඳද?

නැ, මේ කාමරයේ තිබෙන සියළුදේවල් බොහෝම නර කව තිබෙන්ට ඕනෑ

(මක්ජිසාදකීවොත්) මේ කා මරය බොහෝම නෙතුව අ අදුරුව තිබෙන ජිසයි

මේ ඇද අරකට වඩා ලොකුද? නෑ, ඒක ඊට වඩා බොහොම පූතියි

මේ ලිද බොහොම ගැඹුරුද ? (ඒක) ගැඹුරුයි, නුමුත් මේක ඊට වඩා ගැඹුරුයි, අරක සිය ලලට වඩා ගැඹුරුයි

උඹේ අභවයා මගේ අභවයාව වඩා උසනව ඌ ගෙනෙනන් මගේ අභවයා උඹේ අභවයාව වඩා සවියි, ඒබැවින් ඌ ග නින්

මූ ඉතා ලකාන බලලානම් මි ලේව ගනින්

මම නිහරම මිලේ**ව ගුනෙන්** මට පුළුවන්වූ ඉතා ල*ස*නෙ දේවළුයි

මේ තොප්පි තුනෙන් කොයි එක කුළුද කියා මට නියා පත්

N.B.—The positive degree is frequently used where comparison is implied, without either වඩා or ඉතා, to express the comparative and superlative: as, මෙවායින් මෙක මහාඳයි Of these, this is best.

EXERCISE.

Is there any one at your house? Yes, there are many persons at our house. Who are they? They are our friends. Is there any one there besides your friends? Yes, there is also a man there whom I do not know. Are there any boys in that

old house? There are no boys there. How many children are there in our school? There are not many now; there are only five. How many teachers are there in the new school? There are only two teachers in the new school, but there are five in the old. Are there many persons who can do the work you do? No, there are not many persons who can do this work. Is this a good box which you are making? It is a very good box. Is this horse very strong? It is very strong, but this is stronger. Say which is the smallest of these books. I cannot say which is the smallest of them, but I can say which is the best one. Is my hat better than yours? Yes, your hat is very much better than mine. Is this a very damp room? Yes, this room is much damper than that, but that room is much darker than this. Obtain the most beautiful horse you can. Show me the best hat which there is in this room. If, Sir, you wish to buy the best one I must show it. Is our well much deeper than yours? No, it is not so deep as our well; but the water is much better. Is the water of our well purer than that of yours? It is purer, but I do not like it so much.

TWENTY-FOURTH LESSON.—විසිහතරවෙනි පාඩමය.

Is this a very valuable article?

It is the most valuable article in my shop

Do you think this is very beautiful?

I think it is much more beautiful than the other

Does he say this is the most beautiful article we can obtain?

If he does say so, it is not true.

Ask him again

That cloth is very bad, but this is worse

I want the worst cloth I can

This is a very long stick, but bring a longer;

(for) I want the longest walking-stick I can buy මේක ඉතාම අගේ ඇති බඩුව න්ද ?

ඒයා මගේ සාප්පුවේ තිබෙන ඉතා අනඟීනවූ බඩුවයි මේක බොහෝම ල.කුනය

කිසා තමුසේ හිතනවාද ? ඒක අහිත් එකට වඩා බො හෝම ලසුෂනය කිසා මම හිතනවා

මේක අපට ලබාගන්ට පුළුව න්වූ ඉතා ලකුන බඩුවය කියා ඔහු කියනවාද ?

ඔහු එසේ කියනවානම ඒක ඇතත නෙවේ. නැවත ඔහු ගෙන් අහපන්

ඔය රෙදී බොහෝම නර කයි නු මූත් මේක ඊට වඩා නරකයි

මට ලබාගන්ට පුළුවන් ඉතා නරක රෙදි මට ඕනෑ

මේනා ඉතා දිග ලී කෝටුවකි, නුමුත් වඩා දිග එකක් ගෙනෙන්

මට ඕනෑ, මට මිලේට ගන්ට පුළුවන් ඉතා දිග සැරම්රියයි

- N.B.—I. Some nouns are contracted from c into ඒ: as, අනය (value) අගෝ—කුඹය, කුඹේ, but කුඹයන්, &c.
 - II. දැයි is used as the particle (ed) to form nouns into adjectives: as, කළු ඇස් ඇති ලවයා, " The bluck-eyed child. Which may also be rendered, ඇස් කළුව තිබෙන ලවයා.

EXERCISE.

Is this table very valuable? Yes, it is a very bright and valuable table. Yes, it is very bright and valuable. Are there many very valuable things in your house? Yes, the things in our house are more valuable than I can tell. Which is the most valuable article in our shop? This which I am now shewing you, Sir, is the smallest and most valuable. Does he not think this coat very small? No, he thinks it too large: but I think it is too small. Do you believe that this is smaller than it? No, I believe that this is much larger than it. If your knives are better than ours, bring them. They are not better than yours, but they are brighter. Is this house the largest of these six? No, it is the smallest. Do you wish to buy the lowest house you see? No, I want to buy the highest house. Do you say this is the smallest horse you can obtain? Yes, we cannot obtain a smaller horse anywhere. Which is the tallest boy of these fourteen. They are all very tall, but I think the boy who is reading is the tallest. Bring, if you can, the best goods which are in the shop, for I wish to give something very valuable to my friends. Is this the strongest thing you can make? No, I can make many things stronger than that. If I wish you to bring the worst horse, can you do so? If you tell me, Sir, I can bring both the worst and the best. Is every thing he says true? No, some things he says are false. This table is very long; but is there not a longer? for many are coming to dinner. I must take the longest you have in your shop, therefore give it me now. Does your father think that walking-stick is better than this? Yes, he thinks this is better, because it is stronger. Talk with me in English if you wish. I do not wish to talk with you in English, for you cannot speak that language.

TWENTY-FIFTH LESSON. – ව්සිපස්වෙනි පාඩමස.

Are you hungry?
No, but I am very thirsty;
give me a little water
Is this old man sleepy or tired?

උඹට බඩගිනිද ? නෑ, නුමුත් මට බොහෝම පිපා සයි; වතුරජිකාන් මට දියන් මේ මහළු මනුෂෳයාට නිදිමතද නොහොත් වෙනෙසුද ? He is both sleepy and tired

How do you know that?

Because he says he is sleepy and tired

Ask him whether he is hun-

I know he is hungry

Tell me whether this is right or wrong

I am not able (have not ability or the means) to ascertain

whether it is right or not Is he able to travel much now?

He is able to travel very far if he rides;

but I am able to walk farther

ඔහුව නිදිමන සහ වෙහෙසත් දෙනම නිබෙනවා

පාමුමේ ඒ බව අනෙන් කො භොමද ?

ඔහුව නිදිමතත් වෙනෙසත් තිබෙනවාය තියා ඔහු නිය න නිසයි

ඔහුට බඩගිනි**ද කියා ඔ**හු ගෙන් අහපන්

ඔහුව බඹගිනි බව මම අනනවා මේයා හරිඅ වැරදිඳ කියා මව කියාපන්

ඒක හරිද නැඅද කියා දැන ගන්ට මට පුළුවන්කම නෑ

ඔහුට දැන් බොහෝම ගමන් කරන්ට (පුළුවන් කම තිබෙ නවාද?) පුළුවන්ද?

ඔහු රථවාහින ෙන් සනවා නම් ඔහුට බොහෝම දුරට ගමන් කරන්ට පුළුවනි

නුමුත් ඔහුට කරතිතෙන් (or අසවයා පිටින්) යන්ට පුළුව න්වාව වඩා වට පයින් යන්ට පුළුවනි

N.B.—I. If the Conjunction that, introduces a quotation or opinion, Swo must be used, e. g.—I say that, think that, &c.; otherwise 20 must be used, e. g.—I know that, I perceive that, it is evident that.

II. කාම—ness, පුළුවන් කාම ableness. කාරුනා වන්න කාම kindness.

EXERCISE.

Are these earpenters very hungry? They are not very hungry, because they do not work much. If they are hungry give them a little rice and curry. Can they eat rice and curry? They can if you give it them. Are you thirsty because I am hungry? I am not thirsty because you are hungry; I am thirsty because there is no water. If there is water here give me a Is this little child sleepy or tired? It is neither sleepy nor tired. Are you sleepy when you are tired? Yes, I am always sleepy when I am tired. Does he say that what I say is right? He does not say whether what you say is right or wrong. Why does he not say whether what I say is right or wrong? Because you do not ask him. Can you tell whether he is hungry or not? How can I tell? Ask him. I do not require to ask him; I know that he is both hungry and thirsty. Tell me whether this work which I am doing is right or wrong.

If you shew it me I can tell whether it is good or not Do not spoil it when I shew it you. Are you able to ascertain what these men are doing? If you wish me to ascertain, Sir, I can. Are you able to ascertain whether this man's house is very far? I am not able to ascertain whether this man's house is very far; but I know your house is very far, and my house is much farther than it. Are you both able and willing to do what I say? I am neither able nor willing to do anything you say. Who is able to travel as far as we? I am able to travel farther than you.

TWENTY-SIXTH LESSON. - විසිහවෙන් පාඩමය.

How old are you? උඹේ වයස කොපමනද ? I am twenty-one years and six මට ඔෟරුදු විසිඑකතුන් වාස months old හයයි

How tall are you? උඹේ උස කොපමනද?

I am five feet nine inches and මීම අඩි පහතුරා් අඟල් නමය a half high හමාරන් උසයි

How much is this horse worth? මේ අසවයා වරිනෙන් කොච්ච රද? (කියද)

It is not worth even a challie large

ඌ සල්ලියක්වත් වරිනෙන් නැ Tell him to make this very වේක වොගනා්ම ලොකුකර හ දන්ට කියා ඔහුට කියාපන් or මේක බොහෝම ලොකු විට හඳුන්ටය කියා ඔහුට කි යාපන් මම මන්කරන්ට ඕනෑද කියා

Ask him what I must do

ඔහුගෙන් අහපන් What must I do in order to මුදල් ටිකන් ලබාගනන පිනිස obtain some money? මම කරන්ට ඕනෑ මොනුද? Work daily and hourly for උඹලාඉන් රසාව පිහිස අවස්

your living පතාද පැගෙන් පැයවද වැඩ කරපලලා

Can you eat though there is no බන් මාළු නැති නුමුන් උඹට ක rice and curry? නනට පුළුවඥ?

Tell him to write (the letters අතුරු වඩා ලොකුකර ලියන්ට larger) a larger hand නියා ඔහුට නියාපන්

N.B .- If and Though are never interchangeable in Singhalese, as they often are in English.

EXERCISE.

Can you read though there is not a book? How can I read if there is not a book? Do you not know that if there is a letter you can read it? Though you believe what I say you do not do it. Though this book is better than yours it is not so good as mine. Though this is the largest hat there is in

his shop it is not large enough. Is this horse very old? It is fifteen years three months and a few days old. Are you older than I? I am not so old as you. Are you very tall? I am not very tall. I am only four feet and half an inch high. What is the width of this room? Its width is nineteen feet five and a half inches. Is this wood very thick? Its thickness is only nine inches, but it is twenty-five feet long. How much are these old shoes worth? They are not worth a challie; but these new goods are very valuable. Tell him to make this house very large. If you wish me to tell him so, Sir, I must tell. Ask him whether he is making that box very small. He says he is not making it very small. What must I do in order to make these pens very good? I do not know what you must do. Do you know what I must do in order to bring all the books which are there? How do I know? Do you not sometimes bring all these boxes? When I go there I take several horses and bullocks in order to bring those boxes. What do you do for a living? I wash clothes daily. For whom do you work? I work for you, Sir, in order to obtain a living. Though this man works daily and hourly he does not obtain a living. Why? Because he does not work well.

TWENTY-SEVENTH LESSON.—විසිහන්වෙනි පාඩමය.

Occasion (s) පුසරාව, සන්දිය Pitiful, destitute, Indigent දුප්පත් comfortless අසරන Was my book in the box? මගේ පොත පෙව්වියේ තිබ නාද? It was when you were at home උඹ ගෙදර උන් සන්දියේ (ඒක පෙව්වියේ) තිබුනා Was I at home when you were ලඹ සෙනා්ලයේ උන් පුස්ථාවේ මම ගෙදර සිවියාද ? at school? You were all at home whilst I මම සෙනා්ලයේ ඉදුැද්දී උඹලා was at school සැමදෙනම ගෙදර උන්නා Was he where they were? ඔවුන් සිරියතැන ඔහු උනනාද? No, he was where I was නෑ, ඔහු උනෙන් මම් සිටිය සථා

Was there a poor old man in දුප්පත් මහළු මනුෂෳගෙන් වීදි the street ? ගේ උන්නාද?

There was when I was coming මම ගෙදර එද්දී උනනා

Were there many workmen එහි බොහෝ කාමාන්තකාර and many tools there? සෝ ඉන්ටත් බොහෝ ආවුද තිබෙන්ටත් සෙදුනාද?

When we were working there, අපි එහි වැඩකල පුසාරාවේ වඩා there were not many Was the book you were read- උඹ තියෙව් (or නියවමින් සිටි ing a good book? ය) පොත හොඳ එකක්ද? Yes, it was; and your book was ඔවු, ඒක හොඳ පොතක්; උඹේ a good book too පොතත් හොඳ පොතකි It was a good one, but it is not ඒක හොඳ එකකා තිබුනා, නු good now

EXERCISE.

Where was my horse yesterday? It was at home. Was your ass anywhere yesterday? He was somewhere. What was there in the boxes when you were there? There was nothing. Was the article which was there very valuable? It was very valuable. Was I at school whilst you were breaking my goods? No, you were at your brother's. Where were you whilst I was reading the letters? I do not know where I was. Were you able to do all the work there was? I was able, but not willing. Was your father able to mend the box which was in my room? Though he was willing, he was not able; but I think he can do it now. Were all your brothers and sisters at home when you were at home? No, there were only some of them. Who else was there when I was? I do not know who was there. Where were those destitute old men yesterday? I think they were in the street. Were you not taking them home when I was coming from school? No, I was giving them food. Were they good men? I think they were good men. Was your father a doctor? He was. Was your mother old when you were young? She was not very old, but she is now very old. Were you all young when your father was at home? We were very young. Was this a very good book? It was never a very good book; but if you wish, Sir, I can make it a very good one. Were there many goods in your house yesterday? There were not many. What there were I was selling. A few which were here I am now selling.

TWENTY-EIGHTH LESSON.—විසිඅවවෙන පාඩමය.

Before (loc: gov: acc:) ඉදිරිපිට; (tem: gov: dat:) ඉස්සර, පුථ මයෙන්, පලමුවෙන්. In the presence of (gov: acc:) ඉදිරි යේ. First (tem:) ඉස්සරට.

Do you know that I was a ගිය සුමානයේ මම බොහෝම very good boy last week ? හොද ලමයෙනු සිටියබව උඹ දන්නවාද ?

I know you do as your father උඹේ තානතා කියන හැවියට දෙක කරන බව මම දන්නවා Do you believe that I was මම යමක් හරිගස්සමින් සිටියා mending something? ය කියා නමුසේ ව්යවාසකර නවාද? I think you were when I was මම මෙහි උන්විට (or කල) උඹ here එසේ කලාය කියා මම හිට නවා

Does he say he was working නිය මාසේ මනු මෙනි වැඩකලංය here last month ? නියා ඔනු නියනවාද ?

He speaks without thinking ඕනු කල්පනාකරණනට නැතුව (considering) කථාකරනවා

Do you suppose I can read පොහක් නැතුව මට කියවන්ට without a book ? පුළුවන කියා තමුසේ හිතන වාද?

You cannot get a living unless උඹ වැඩ ඉතාකරනවානම් උඹ you work? ට රකුෂාවක් ලබාගන්ට බැ

Were you a good scholar be- මෙහි එන්නව ඉස්සර තමුසේ fore coming here ? බොහෝ උශත්කෙනෙණ සි වියාද ?

I was very ignorant until then ඒවෙනතුරු මම බොහෝම නූ ගත සිටියා

Whilst you were writing I was උඹ ලිය ලියා ඉදෙදේදී මම බන් ating rice සාකා උන්නා

EXERCISE.

Does the schoolmaster know that this boy was playing whilst you were learning your lessons? I think he does not know it. Do you know, Sir, whether he was ever able to work well? I know he was always able, but I think he was never willing. Were there at this house many persons working last year? I think there were a few persons working here last year and last month. Do you think he drank tea whilst you were taking sugar out of the box? No, I know he was drinking tea whilst I was eating rice. Does he say there were some books here last Wednesday? I do not know what he says; you do as I say. Do you say, Sir, the goods that were in this box last Monday were good? I do not know whether they were good or bad. Were there ever any good men (people) here when you lived in this street? There were. Who were they? They were our friends. Did he, as you say, work without eating. I think he did work so. Can I think he was very hungry when he was here? I know that he was then very hungry, as he says. Was he, as I say, eating rice and curry without drinking water? I do not know whether he was eating so or not. Do you say you were learning to read without writing? I do say so. Do you think I can cut anything without a knife? I know you cannot cut anything either without a knife or without cutting your fingers. Do you know whether there were any books in this box last night? I think there was not even one. Does he not say that we cannot learn unless we go to school? I think he does say so. But I think you can learn without going to school.

TWENTY-NINTH LESSON.—විසිනමවෙනි පාඩමය.

උඹ හදන පෙව්ටිය බොහොම ලොකුද ? මෙහි තිබෙන එ කට් වඩා ඒක ලොකුයි. මේ මනුෂායා අදින නොප්පිය කො පමන ලොකුද කියා උඹව කියන්ට පුළුවනු ? මේ ස්ථානයේ තිබෙන සියළු නොප්පිවලට වඩා ඒක් ලොකු බව මම දන්න වාය. උඹ සැමදුම එපමන වැඩකරන්නේ කොහොමද කියා මම දැනුගන්ට කැමිනියි. උඹ දැනගන්ට කැමිති නම් ඒ ගැන මගේ පියාගෙන් අහපන්න. මම් අවස්පතා උන්නැහේගෙන් අගන නුමුත් උන්නැහේ මට කියන්නේ නැත. මේ රෙදී කොපමන විවිනවාද කියා ද*න*ගන්න පිනිස මීම මක්කරන්<mark>ව</mark> ඕනැද? ඒ කාරතා දත්න කොනෙකුගෙන් අහපන්න. උඹේ ගෙට වඩා මගේ ගේ වියාන් ලොකු කර හදන්ට කියා ඔහු ට කියාපන්න. ඒක පාව ලොකුකර හදන්ට ඉඩ නැත කියා ඔහු කියනවා නම් අපට මක්කරන්ට පුළුව්ණ ? "එහි ඉඩ නැත් නම් වෙන බිම් කැලලක් අපි මිලේව ගන්ට ඕනෑය. උඹ අපේ ගෙදර ඉඥැද්දී එහි වෙන කවුරුවත් උන්නාද? ඒ කාරනාව මගෙන් අතන්නාවු උඹ එහි සිවියා නොවේද ? උඹ සෙක්ලේ ඉදුල්දී මමත් වෙන බොහෝ දෙනෙ කුත් එහි සිටියාය. මෙහි යමක් තිබුනාද නැදද කියා උඹ දනනවාද? උඹ ලමයෙකි සිට්ද්දී උඹ කියෙව් පොත් මෙහි තිබුන බව මම දනනවාය. උඹ කොලඹට යද්දී පාරේ සමක් තිබුනාද ? මමත් පාරත් ම්ස වෙන මොසාවත් නොතිබුන බවත් දැනුත් නැති බවත් මම අනනවාය. වතුර බොනෙන් නැතුව ඔහු බන් කනවාය කියා උඹ කියනවාද? නෑ, බහ් කනතට ඉස්සර ඔහු වතුර බොන බව මම දනනවාස. එ වෙනතුරු ීඔහුට බසිහිනත් පිපාසත් නිබුනාය කියා මම හිතනවාය. ඔහු අකුරු ලොකු කර ලිය ලියා ඉදුලැද්දී මම ඒ බඩු පුචියාර සාදමින් සිටියාය. මට ලබාගන්ට පුළුවන් යොසිදෙයක් නුමුත් උඹට ලබාගන්ට පු ළුවනු ? බෑ, උඹ්ට ලබාගන්ට පුළුවන් සෑම දේවල්ම මට ලබාගි න්ට බැරිය නුමුත් උඹ ඉලලනනාවූ සෑම දේවල්ම මටත් ඉලලන් ව පුළුවන. මේ මනුෂෳයාට යම් දෙයක් ඉලලන්ට පුළුවණු? ඔහු එන් සැම සරානව්ලින්ම සමක් ඉලලන්ට් ඔහුට පුළුවන. උඹේ පියාගෙන් යම් දෙයක් ලබාගන්ට් කාටවත් පුළුවන ? දැන් ම හළුව සිටින මගේ පියාගෙන් අනඟීගවු බොහෝ දේවල් ලබා ගන්ට බොහෝ දෙනෙකුට පුළුවන. උඹේ සහෝදරයාට උඹ කියන කාරනා ඔහුට වියවාසකරන්ට පුළුවදා? මම දැන් බොරු නොතියන නිසා ඔහුට පුළුවන. උඹ කෑමනි නොයි විටක නුවුත්, උඹට රසපාවක් ලබාගන්ට පුළුවණ ? බැරිය, නුවුත් වට පුළුවන් කොයි විටක නුවුත් රසපාවක් ලබාගන්ට ම්ම කැමතියි. කොයි දෙයක්නුමුත් විසවාසකරනනාවූ උඹ මම කියනනාවූ සැමදේම විසවාස්කරන්ට කැමතිද? සැම දේ වල්ම දැනගන්ට කැමතිවූ මට කොයි දෙයක්වත් විසවාසකර න්ට් බැරිකම්ත් අකමැතන්ත් තිබෙනවාය. උඹේ පියා ගෙදර එනවිට උඹ පොථාන් ලබාගන්ට කැමති මුණු? මම සම් අළුත් කාරනාවික් කියවන්ට කැමති නිසා මම අළුත් පොතක් ලබා ගන්ට කැමතිය. සෑමදුම සෙකා්ලේට යනතාවු උඹට මට චිබා පාඩම් කියවන්ට පූළුවඥ? මගේ ගුරුවරියා කැමති

තරමට පාඩම් කියවන්ට මට පුළුවන්කම නැත; නුමුත් උඹ ලිය නවාට වඩා මට කියවන්ට පුළුවන. උඹට උපකාරකරන්ට උඹේ ගුරුවරයාගෙන් නොඉලලනෙන් මිඤ ? ම්ම අද යන ස්ථා නයට උඹ හෙට යන්ට ඕනැද ? උඹ යන ස්ථානයට මම සහ ම ගේ සහෝදරයා න් යන්ට ඕනැය, නුමුන් මගේ පියා වෙන කො තනවවත් යන්ට ඕනැය. මෙපමන හොඳට වැඩකරන මේ මනු ෂායෝ තවත් මක්කරනවාව උඹ කැමතිද ? ඔවුන් වැඩකර් නවා ඇර රියාක් ලියනවාවත් කියවනවාවත් මීම කැමතිය. මනුෂාගෝ නියන නියන හැවියට කරනතාවූ, සැමදුම හොඳ කැම ලබනනාවූ, සවාමිසාගේ ඇ**ඳ ලඟ ල**ගිනනාවූ ලොකු කරන්ට පුළුවන්වූ, තමාගේ සහෝදරයාගේ නෙදර සිරිනනාවූ පුව් ලමයෙන් ඇනගන්ට නැමතිය. ඒ හොඳ බලලා ලකුන බ්ව මම දනනවාය නුමුත් ඌව වඩා ඒ පුච් ලමයා සහ වෙන බොහෝදේවළුත් ලක්ෂනය. මම උඹුව දෙන සෑම දේවල්ම නරක්කරනෙන් මඥ ? උඹ මට දෙන කොයිදෙයනුත් නර ක් කරන බව මම අනෙන් නැත. උඹෙන්වත් වේන තැනැත් තන්ගෙන්වත් මට් ලැබෙනනාවූ සැම දේම දැන් වඩා සැක් තිය නැතතාව මගේ පියාව අරිනවා පමනය. 'ඔහු ඉඟියි කිය වන්ටත් ලියන්ටත් ඉගනගන්ටත් කැමතිද නැදද කියා උඹ දන් නවාද ? ඔහුට පුළුවන් සැම දේම ඉගනගන්ට ඔහු බොහෝ කැමති බව මම දනනවාය. උඹේ සහෝදරයා සහ අනි<mark>ත්</mark> මනුෂෳයා ත් සමග උඹේ පියාව බලන්ව මම යන කොයි විවක නුමුත් එහිදී මට කාරන්ට දළුවන්වූ යම් දෙයක් තිබෙනවාද ? උඹේ සහ උඹේ සහෝදර්යාගේන් දේවල් ඇර වෙන උඹට කාරන්ට පුළුවන්වූ නොහොත් කැමතිවූ දේවල් ඉතාම සවිල්ප යය ; නුමුත් උඹ සෙලලම්කරන්ටවත් උඹේ පාඩම් හොඳට කිය න්ට ඉගනගන්ටවත් උඹ කැමති නැත. උඹට බඩගිනි සහ වෙහෙසත් නිදිමතත් තිබෙන බැවින් මා වාශේ බොහෝ වැඩ කාරන්ට බැරිය කියාත් මම හෙට උඹට අඬගහනතුරු උඹ නිදගන්ට ඕනෑය කියාත් උඹ කියනවාය. මේක හරිද වැර දිද කියා ලබෙන් අහන්ට ඔහු අපට කිවා නොවේද? ඔහු නිය නන් මොකද නියා මම දනෙන් නැත නමුත් ඔහුට ඕනෑ නොකාරන දේවල් නොයෙක් වතාවල කරන්වී ඔහු අපට කිය න බව පමනක් මම දන්නවාය. අපේ ගුරුවරයාව අපේ පොත් පෙනිනවානම් අපි ඉගනගන්ට ඕනෑ පාඩම නොසී එකද කියා අපට කියන්ට ඔහුට දැරීවඥ ? අපේ පොත් ඔහුට පෙනිනවානම් අපි ඉගනගන්ට ඕනෑ පාඩම නොයි එකද කියා කියන්වත් ඒක ඉගනගන්ව අපට උගණවන්වත් ඔහුට පුළු වන. ම්ට වඩා හොඳ් රෙදි මිලේට ගන්ට උඹට බැරිද්? ම්ට ඕනැකරන මුදල් හමුන්නාන්සේ දෙනවානම් ඊට වඩා හොඳ ඒවා මිලේව ගින්ට මට පුළුවන. උඹ මෙහි සිටිද්දී උඹේ සහෝ අරයා ගෙදරදී මක්කරනවා ද කියා උඹ දනෙන් කොහොමද කියා මට කියා පන්න. මම මෙහි සිටිද්දී ඔහු එහි කරනෙන් මො කද කියා මට කියන්ට පුළුවන් කොහොමද ? අද නුබේ සහෝ අරීව ඇර වෙන කාවවත් ලියා අරිනවානම් ඒ ලිවුම් මට පෙ නාපන්න. මම ලිවුම් ලියනවා වැසිය කියා උඹ කියනවාද? නැත, උඹ ලියනවා මදිය කියා මම කියනවාය. මේ මනුෂ්ෳයා

ගේ දෙමවුපිසෝ හොඳ අයවල්ද නැදද කියා නුබ දන්නවාද? ඔහුගේ දෙමවුපිසෝ හොඳ අයවල් බව මම දන්නවාය, නම්ද උඹ දැනගන්ට කැමතිනම් ඔවුන් පදිම්ව සිටිනෙන් කොතු නද කියාත් ඔවුන් කරනෙන් මොකද කියාත් ඉඟුසි ඉගනගන්ට ඔවුන්ගේ ලවයි කොයි සෙකා්ලයට අරිනවාද කියාවා ඔවුන් කා සමග කථාකරන්ට කැමතිද කියාත් මට කියාදෙන්ට පුළු වන. මට දැන් බොහෝ වෙහෙස බැවින් මම නිදගන්ට ස්න් ව ඕනෑය. හොට මට කියාපන්න.

THIRTIETH LESSON.—තිස්වෙනි පාඩමය.

Is this idle man unable to work? මේ සාම්මැලි මනුෂයයාට වැඩයා රන්ට නූපුළුවීමට තිබෙනවා ද? (බැරිද, බැරිසාම තිබෙන

He has no inability, but a dis- ඔහුට බැරියාමන් නොව අසා inclination.

Have you a beautiful picture? අලංකාර සිතියමක් (පින්තාරු

I have no picture at all.

Has this tailor really a power- මේ මැනුන්කාරයා ලඟ ඇතන ful machine?

He has nothing but a pair of කතුරක් මිස වෙන මොකාවත්

Have we positively the fruit එපමනරසව තිබුනගෙනිසතන which was so nice?

some more.

Have they anything good for (උදේ) කැමට හොඳව මොක breakfast?

Without doubt they have

before we go?

out much trouble.

Have you many cattle, Sir?

වාද?)

මැතුනක් තිබෙනවා

වක්) උඹ ලඟ හිබෙනවාද? මා ලහ (or මට්) කිසි සිනියමක්

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වම බලවත් සුසනයක් නිබේ නවාඅ?

ඔහු ලහ නැ

සාවම අප ලහ නිබෙනවාද? We have, and we can easily get තිබෙනවා, තවත් ඒවාත් අපට ලේසියෙන් ලබාගන්ට පූථ

වනි

වත් ඔවුන් ලඟ තිබේනවාද? අනුමාන නැතුව ඔවුන් ලඟ ජැබෙනවා

Can we obtain a good telescope අපි යනපාව ඉස්සර නොඳ සමුක් කාවක් අපට ලබාගන්ට පුළු

වුණු ? Doubtless we can get one with- නිසැකව වඩා මාන්සි නැතුව අපට එකක් ලබාගන්ට පුළු වන

රාමුනනාන්සේව (or තමුනනා ත්සේගෝ) බොහෝ ගවසෝ ඉනනවාද?

- N.B.—I.—When Have signifies ownership, the genitive or dative should be used.
 - II. ඉහාට must be intoned, not like ඉහමට්, but like This in the sentence Not this, but that.

EXERCISE.

Was this idle boy unable to learn his lessons? His brother says he was unable, but I think he was unwilling. Were you never unable to work? When I was a little child I was unable; but now I am able, because I am very old. Were you unable and unwilling to learn before you came to this school? Though I was unwilling I was not unable. Have you anything good? Yes, I have some good eggs. Do you want a few, Sir? No, I want a little bread. Have you no bread? I think not. Have you nothing whatever good? Positively I have nothing. If I have anything, Sir, you can take it. Has your brother a strong horse? He has several very strong horses. The most powerful of them is a large black horse. Though you have many things, positively, you have nothing good. If you have any very valuable machines show me them. Positively, we have no more valuable a machine than a pair of scissors. How is that? Because we are tailors. Has the scholar anything more valuable than his books? Nothing is so valuable to the scholar as his books. Has the shoemaker a large pair of shoes. I know he has many pairs of large shoes; we can easily obtain some of those which he has. If we wish we can buy all that both he and his father have. Were these oranges ever very nice? Those oranges were never very (Des) nice; but if you want a few nice ones, I can give before you go. What can we obtain fit to eat in this miserable place? This is not a miserable place; if you ask the man at this shop, you can obtain all you want. Have you anything which I have not? I have something which no one else in this place has. Have (you)? What is it? A new Singhalese lesson book.

THIRTY-FIRST LESSON.—නිස්එක්වෙනි පාඩමය.

Had you a book yesterday?

I had several before yesterday

Had he anything to do before breakfast?

රියේ උඹ ලඟ පොතන් තිබු නාද?

ඊයේට් ඉස්සර වට (මගේ පො ත්) කපයක් නිබුනා

(අළුමුසුවව) උදේ බන් කන් නව ඉස්සර ඔහුව යමක් ක රනතව නිඛනාද? No, but he had some letters to write before dinner

Had you a horse before us?

I had one not only before you but before your father also

Had they any paper and ink before I had?

They had not only paper and ink, but many other things

Was there anything to pay for this horse?

I had much trouble on your account

Indeed! I am sorry for it

I had (was obliged) to go to jail

නෑ, නුමුත් (දවල්) බහ් කන් නට ඉස්සර ඔහුට ලිවුම් ව ගයක් ලියන්ට හිබුනා

අපට ඉස්සර උඹට අසුවයෙන් උනනාද?

උඹට ඉස්සර පමනක් නොව උඹේ පියාවත් ඉස්සර මට එකෙක් උනතා

මට ඉස්සර ඔවුන්ට කාඞ්දුසිත් තීන්තත් තිබුනාද?

කාබදුසිත් තින්තත් පමනක් නොව වෙන බොහෝ දේව එහ් ඔවුන්ට තිබුනා

මේ අසවයාට මොයාවන් ගෙ වන්ට නිබුනාද?

උඹ නිසා මට් බොහෝම මාශි (අන් sorrow) පැමුතුනා

හැබැද! මම ඊට සානාගාවයි Was I before you or behind you? මම උඹ ඉදිරිපිට උනතාද උඹ පස්සේ උනතා ද ?

මට හිරගෙට යන්ට වූනා

N.B.—Breakfast and dinner have, properly, no corresponding terms. The meals of the Singhalese are, dinner and supper: දවාලට බත් සානවා හැන්දැවේ or රට බුත් සානවා.

EXERCISE.

Had you anything good last week? I had something good when my brother was here. What had I before last week? I had nothing until last week. Do you do anything before breakfast? Yes, I have many things to do before that time. Had you then as many things to do as I? When I was at your father's house I had every day more things to do than you. At what time do you write your letters? I write them before three. Had you ever the cattle which I had? I never had the cattle which you had at that time. Had you much trouble to obtain the money at that time? No, for my friend was not unwilling to give me money immediately. Had you ever anything before me? Though I never had anything before you, I had at that time many things in your presence. If these children had books, why did they not read them? Because they did not like to read them before us. Do you say that they not only had books, but also that they were unwilling to read them? I say not only that, but many other things also. Do you pay the shoemaker for this pair of shoes? I had to pay for them before bringing them home. Was there much to pay for these chairs? I had to pay more than I liked to pay. Did you ever go before the king, Sir? No, but at that time I often went before the queen. Were you behind me whilst you were talking? No, I was before you. Was there much ink before you before writing? No, the ink was all behind me before writing the letters. Tell him to do this immediately. I cannot tell him to do it. If you cannot, go home. Are you not sorry for that? Yes, on your account I am very sorry for it.

THIRTY-SECOND LESSON.—නිස්දෙවෙනි පාඩමය.

Did you once live with your relatives?

I lived with them a great number of years

Did he kill that man?

Yes, he killed him, and damaged his own coat (purposely)

They came on foot very fast in order to dine with us

Nevertheless, they dined with you

I myself mended the roof of this house

He paid me all he owed

Did you go to school when you were a boy?

I went every day and learned my lessons

Did you always then dine at twelve?

Did you ever, when young, do anything important?

I never did anything more important than learning my lessons

Did these boys obey their parents?

They never disobeyed them

This is the letter I said you wrote

උඹ වරක් උඹේ නැයන් සම ග පදිචිව සිටියාද ?

මම බොහෝ අවුරුදු ගන නක් ඔවුන් සමග පදිච්ච සි රියා

ඔහු ඒ මනුෂායාව මැරුවාද? ඔවු, ඔහුව මැරුවා, තමා ගේම කුබායත් ආරණ් කලා

එහෙත්, ඔවුන් උඹලා සමග බත් කැවා

මමම මේ ගෙයි වහල හරිගැස් සුවා or අළුත් වැඩියායාලා

ඔහු නයව `නිබුන සිසලල මව ගෙවුවා

උඹ ලමයෙන්ව සිරිද්දී උඹ සෙනා්ලයට හියාද ?

මම සැමදුම නිකින් මගේ පා ඩම් ඉගනගතතා

උඹ එවකට නිතරම දෙලකට බත් කැවාද?

බාලව සිටිද්දී උඹ නවදුවත් යම් වැදගත් දෙයක් ක ලාද?

මගේ පාඩම් ඉගනගනනවාට වඩා වැදගත් දෙයක් මම කාවදුවත් කලේ නැ

මේ ලමයි තමුන්ගේ මවු පියන් ව කිකරුව සිරියාද?

ඔවුන් කවද,වත් ඔවුන්ට අකී කරුවූනේ නෑ

උඹ ලිවුවිංය කියා මම කිවු ලි වුම මේකයි

H

N.B.—I. Perfect participles are to be construed by the same tense and mood as the principal—not auxiliary—verb which closes the sentence or clause, e. g.: බන් කාලා පලයන් Eat your rice and go. ඔහු බන් කාලා නියා He ate his rice and went.

II. Such forms as හරන්යාලා, හාරන්යාරගතතා, &c.,

can never be involitive, as in English.

EXERCISE.

Had you once many relatives? Yes, when I was young I had many relatives and friends. What did your relatives do at that time for a living? They worked with you. Did he do the work which I did? He did not do the work which you did, but the work which I am doing now. Did you write last Tuesday the letters which I told you to write? No, I wrote those which I sent to my brother. Did he himself write this letter to you? He did not write it himself, his mother wrote it. Did you read anything yesterday? I read my new English book. Did these men make the horse whilst I was here? They made the wooden horse before breakfast. Did he take anything from you when I came here? He took all I had. Did you sell any of the goods which the carpenter brought? I sold nothing but a little chair; but I bought again a few old goods which he took from our house. Did you eat at ten this morning the rice and curry which I made? I ate all the rice and curry which you made before ten. Did you drink at nine the water and coffee which I told him to bring? I neither drank water nor coffee at nine, but I drank a little tea before that. Did you see, Sir, the clothes he wore that day? I saw nothing that day, for I was very sleepy. Did you mend yesterday morning the goods which your little boy broke? I mended them immediately. Did you yourself wish to build my house? I not only wished, but I built it. Did they themselves show you the coat which I tore? They showed me the coat which they thought you tore. Did he not believe that you were disobedient to your parents? He believed so when he got that letter. Did you eat for dinner the meat which you said your servant cooked? No, I ate that which I thought you bought.

THIRTY-THIRD LESSON.—නිස්තුන්වෙනි පාඩමය.

Diligently සාධිසර ලෙස With diligence සාධිසර කම ඇ තුව Knock any one down යමම කුව ගහලා බිම අමනවා Are you going to eat rice now?

I am going to do some very important business; but you, I suppose, are going to play or to bed

No, I was going to eat rice and then going to work

I was going to write, but I cannot now

What am I to do?

I thought I told you what to do

You are to break down the fence, and tell your brother not to mend it again

How many times is this boy to run round the garden?

He is to run round once or twice after breakfast, (or after he has eaten rice in the morning)

Tell him exactly all about that

affair

I saw him steal something after entering the house

I heard him telling. I overheard him telling

I saw him open the box and take something

තමුසේදන් බහ් කනනව යන වාද ?

මම ඉතා වැදගත් වැඩ වග යන් කරන්ට යනවා ; නුමුත් උඹ සෙලලමටවත් නිදුගන් වවත් යනවා හේමයි

නැ, මම බන්කාලා වැඩට ය න්ව හැඳුවා

මම ලියනට හැදුවා, නුමුත් දෙන් මට බැ

මම මක්ඨාරන්වද?

මක්කරන්වද කියා මම උඹව කිවුවාය කියා මම නිතුවං

ලඹ විැට කඩාදමන්ට ඕනෑ, ඒක නැවත හරිගස්සන්ට එපාය කියා උඹේ සහෝදර සාට කියාපන්

මේ ලමයා වනන වරේට කීව රක් දුවන්ට ඕනෑද?

උඉද් බහි කැවායින් පසු ඔහු සැරයක් දෙසරයක් දුවන්ට ඕනෑ

ඒ කාරනාව ගැන ඔන්කොම හරියටම ඔහුට නියාපන්

ගෙට ඇතුල් වුනායින් පසු ඔහු යමක් හොර කම්කර නවා මම අවූවා

ඔහු කියනවා මම ඇසුවා. ඔහු කියනවා මට ඇසුනා

ඔහු පෙව්විය ඇරලා වොකක් ද ගෘහනවා මම දුටුවා

N.B.—I. The subordinate verb is not influenced in tense by the principal:—e. g., I said I am (not was) hungry.

II. සෝමසි does not admit of any subject, but always implies the first person singular and present tense. It is probably derived from එගෙමයි:—e. g., he went, it is so (?)

III. Such expressions as అలు మహార్త, జాల్లిర్గా something, some one, imply that the speaker or subject of the principal verb does not know what or who.

EXERCISE.

Are you going to learn the thirtieth lesson at school to-day? I was going to learn it yesterday, but the teacher told me to learn the twenty-ninth lesson. Were you going to do any

other important matter, Sir? Yes, I was going to write a letter to the king about a very important affair, but I cannot now. Were you going (යනවාද) to play when I saw you last Sunday? No, I was then going to church. Did he go to bed whilst I was eating rice in the evening? No, he went to work, in order to obtain a little more money. Were you not going to tell me what I must do in order to mend the box which you broke? I was going to tell, but you did not pay attention. Tell me again what I am to do. You and the carpenters must break down this old house and build a new one. Did this boy tear up the book which you gave him? He tore up all the books which he had before he came here. Did you knock any one down before I came? Yes, I knocked down your brother, because he committed a fault. Did he split up your door when he came? Yes, I think I saw him split up the door of our house. How many times is this man to break down the fence? He must break it down again and again, until he is able to mend it well. How many times did this horse run round the ground? He had run (say, he ran) more than thirty-two times before I saw him. Did you tell your father about that after supper? Yes, I told him that the horse is very tired. Did you do exactly as I told you about that? Yes, I worked diligently until ten at night (දහස වෙනතුරු). Did you use your hands or your feet whilst you were working? Did you not see me using both my hands and my feet? I saw you open the door and go into the house.

THIRTY-FOURTH LESSON—නිස්හතරවෙනි පාඩමය.

One book එක පොතක් One (and the same) book එක පොත The only book එකම පොත

That very book ඒ පොතම The(or that)same එම පොත book The (or that) very

එම පොතම

when he came

I was working very diligently ඔහු එනකොට මම බොහෝම කඩිසරලෙස වැඩකරකර උ දහනා

same book

person who never works?

Were you not telling me of a කාවදවන් වැඩගනාසාරන නො නෙක් ගැන උඹ මට කිය තියා උනනා නොවේද?

I was talking of several persons තමුන්ගේම ඇඳුම් නාඳින කිප who do not wear their own clothes

දෙනෙක් ගැන මම නථාකර මින් සිදියා

The man who was talking, and එක වේලාවට කථාතරමිඥ හි laughing, and working at the same time

නහාවෙමින වැඩකරමින් සි විය මනුෂෳයා

Two persons whom I know, මම අදුනානනාවූ, මේ වැඩ ක who did this work, who were writing here

selves) build their houses and

wash their clothes

Four or five men who (them- තමුන්ගේ ලිවුම් ලියාගන්ටත් selves) write their letters and attend to their own affairs

thing which he does not break or else spoil?

neither spoils nor breaks?

I am a person who knows මම ඒ ගැනවත් වෙන යමක් nothing either about that or anything else

Whilst he was eating and ඔහු සාම්ජා බොම්ජා ඉතැද්දී drinking we were writing and (busy) looking at the book

ලාවු, මෙහි ලියලියා උනනාවූ ලෙනොන න

Three persons who (them- තමූන්ගේ ගෙවල් සාදුගන් නාවූ, නමුන්ගේ ඇඳුම් අපුල් ලාගහනාවූ තුන්දෙනෙක්

හමුන්ගේම කාරනා බලා**ග** න්ට්ත් යෙදෙනනාවූ මිනිස්සූ හතරපස්දෙනෙක්

Is there (can there be) any- ඔහු නොසාඩන එසේ නැත්නම් නරක් නොකරන යමක් ඇ

99?

Is there anything which he ඔහු පාරක්කර නෙන්වන් කඩ නෙහාවත් නැති දෙයක් ති බෙනාවාද ?

ගැනවත් කිසිවක් නොදන්

නා ඉකාඉනකි

අපි ලිය ලියා පොත බල බලා උනනා

- N.B.—I. If the negative @ soo precedes a verb which commences with a vowel, the vowel of the කො generally merges into that of the verb, and lengthens it :- as, අදුනනවා, නාදුනනවා; එනවා, හේනවා; වූ නා, නුනා.
 - II. It is often assimilated too to the vowel of the first consonant of the verb:—as, දුටුවා, නුදුටුවා ; පෙලන නවා, නෙපෙනෙනවා.
 - III. If the verb is a compound, the negative precedes the last constituent:—as, කථානොකරනවා, කථා කරනොගනනවා, සිබනොවෙනවා.
 - IV. Active verbs become reflexive by the addition of ගහනවා (take to one's self) to the pft. ppl:—as, ඔහු කබායක් සාදුගතතා He made (himself) a coat. ඔහු කාබායක් ඇඳගනතා He put on (to himself) a coat.
 - V. See Lesson 10, N.B.—I., II., III.
 - VI. ఈరు, ఈరు, ఆడ్డ when used, not as auxiliary, but as principal verbs=Is it likely there is? &c.

EXERCISE.

What were you doing when I came? I was talking about a person who works well and eats and sleeps a great deal. Do you who live and learn here know any one who does not wear his own clothes? Yes, I know several men who wear my clothes instead of their own. Two or three persons learn their lessons

on the same (එන) day. On that (එම) same day I also learn my lessons. These two boys, who go to the same school, and learn from the same book, never do anything well nor quickly. You told me that same thing yesterday. Were seven or eight (හන් අට) persons writing and reading whilst I was eating and drinking? There were nine persons who (themselves) cook their rice, make their bread, and mend their shoes, reading, and writing, and talking at the same time. Were they talking either about you or me? No, but they were talking both with you and me. They were telling me of twenty men who built twenty houses (for themselves) and in that same year washed their clothes. The man who believes nothing which any one says, who speaks with no one, knows nothing, and who never does anything good, was, at the same (Da) time, eating rice and looking at a book. Twelve persons who did not come, who did not speak, and who did not see us, were at that very place spoiling, and breaking, and stealing all our goods. The man whom you did not meet, who was at home writing letters, took away the only book there Was he showing you that same book when he was here. entered? Yes, that very same book. Is there a man in this world who never eats, nor drinks, nor thinks? There are many persons who do not think much or do much.

THIRTY-FIFTH LESSON.—තිස්පස්වෙනි පාඩමය.

සොයනවා | Find (by seeking) සොයාගන්

Meet, find සඹවෙනවා Does this belong to the man මෙහි එනවා උඹ දුටු මිනිහාව whom you saw coming here? මේ න අයිතිද? It belongs to the gentleman මට සඹවූන මහත්වයාට ඒක whom I met අස්තියි Did you find what you were උඹ සොයම්න් සිටිය එයා උඹට seeking? සඔවුනාද? I began to think it was lost ඒ හා නැතිවූනාය කියා මම ශි තන්ට පටන්ගතතා Is he beginning to work here එහි වෙනුවට මෙහි වැඩකරන් instead of there? ට ඔහු පටන්ගනනවාද? He begins to do things which ඔහු තීනු නොකරන දේවල් he does not finish කාරන්ට පටන්ගනනවා Does he think of finishing this අරයා වෙනුවට මේයා තීඥයා

What did you think of doing after he came?

I thought of sitting instead of standing

instead of that?

Seek

උඹ මක්කරන්ට සිතුවාද? (නැගිට) ශිරිනවා වෙනුවට ටම ඉඳගන ඉන්ට සිතුවා

ඔහු ආවායින් (or ආවාට) පසු

රන්ට ඔහු නිතනවාද?

I told you you were not to do anything hastily

I was looking for a mat until you came

I worked until I was quite weary

I fasted till extremely hungry

කිසිවක් ඉක්මන්කම්න් නො කරන්ව (or කරන්ට එපාය කියා) මම උඹට කිවුවා

උඹ එනතුරු මම පැදුර**ක්** සොය සොයා උනනා

ම්ව සොඳවීම වෙහෙස (or තේ හෙව්ටු) වෙනයාල් මම වැඩ සාලා

ඉහාමහ් බඩහිනි වෙන**කල්** මම කැම නොකා උනතා

N.B.—The subject of the adjective sentence may itself be either the subject or object of a following verb, and may be put in any case:—e. g., මෙන නිච්මට ඔහු පොනාය. A personal pronoun, however, in the gen: case is generally ambiguous:—e. g., මෙන නිවු මගේ සුනුයා. The son of me who said this.

EXERCISE.

Did this whip belong to this man before he entered your shop? I do not know whether it belonged to him or not before he entered. I saw him enter and take it. Did you think he overheard us say anything about it? Yes, I think he overheard us talking about it. Did you hear us telling about that important business we did yesterday? I saw you shewing exactly what you did. Did you see me saying a lesson at school? Yes, I saw you open a book and say two. Did any one see this child steal anything after entering the school? Though none saw him steal, we know, he did steal. What belongs to the man you saw going home? Nothing ever belonged to the man you met. Did you meet a horse which belonged to this gentleman last year? I met several horses which never belonged to him. Did you ever find anything you never sought? I once found an article which I never sought. Tell him, instead of sitting there he must find the article which was lost this morning. Is he beginning to be a good boy now? I think yes. Did you ever finish anything which you never began? How can I ever finish anything which I never began? Are you going to ask anything more? No, instead of speaking I wish to give ear. Did you think of finishing that work before going to bed? No, I thought of beginning it after supper. Did you think of playing instead of working after he came? Yes, and we thought of learning our lessons before he came (or comes). Did you run much after I sat down (or had sat down)? I ran until quite tired. What was he seeking until I began to speak? Instead of seeking anything he was sitting until you spoke. Instead of fasting he ate a large quantity of rice. He did not begin to drink until very thirsty. Did he work well until you and I came? I think he did, but I am not certain (30 35) and or, I do not certainly know. Does any one know to whom this hat belongs which I have on? Yes, it belonged to me until you bought it, (and) now it belongs to you, does it not? I think yes (it does).

THIRTY-SIXTH LESSON.—කිස්හවෙනි පාඔමය.

I have done that work

He has written the letter and come here

I have taken the coat you have worn so much

We have eaten the rice and broken the plate

He has spoken to him, and I have torn his hat

Have they told you what has happened to them?

They have begun to settle their affairs

Has he ever asked you such a difficult question?

Have I ever struck you with my hand?

No, but you have often beaten me with a stick

Have you eaten anything since I came?

What kind of a horse have you bought?

He has gone home.

He has gone, and is at home

Have I at any time spoken either about him or with him?

You have not spoken either with him or with me until now මම ඒ වැඩ කරලා තිබෙනවා or කලා

ඔහු ඒ ලිවුම ලියා මෙහි ඇවින් ඉනනවා

උඹ් එපමන කල් ඇන්දුවු ක බාය මම ඉගනගියා

අපි බන් කාලා විභාන බිදලා තිබෙනවා or බින්ද

ඔහු සමග ඔහු කරාකර තිබෙ නවා, මම ඔහුගේ තොප්පිය ඉරලා තිබෙනවා

ඔවුන්ට (or හමුන්ට) සිබවුනේ මොකද කියා ඔවුන් උඹට කිවුවාද ?

ඔවුන් තමුන්ගේ කාරනා බේ රන්ට පටන්ගතතා

එපමන අමාරු ඇකීමක් ඔනු කවදුවත් උඹෙන් ඇතුවාද? මගේ අනින් මම උඹට කවදු

වත් ගැනුවාද?

නැ, නුමුත් උඹ් නොගෙක්වීට ලී කෝටුවනින් මට තැළුවා මට ආවාට පසු උඹ මො කවත්

කැවාද ? උඹ කොයියාකාර අයවයෙන්

මිලේට ගතතාද ? ඔහු ගෙදරහියා.

ඔහු ගෙදර ගිහින් ඉනනවා

මම කවිදු නුමුත් ඔහු ගැන වත් ඔහු සමහවත් කරායා ලාද?

ටෙවෙනතුරු උඹ ඔහු සමග වත් මා සමගවත් කාර්ා**කා** ලේ නෑ

N.B.—There is not that distinction in Singhalese, as in English, between the past and the perfect tenses.

I. The past does not imply, as in English, that some parti-

cular time is referred to.

II. The perfect, i. e., the pft. ppl. with the aux: present, is used either

lst, to express continuance of the action or its effects, as:—මම වැටි ඉහතවා, මම ඒ වචන ලියා තිබෙ නවා. or

2nd, to emphasize the completeness of an action as having transpired, often with the force of *ulready*, as:—මම කථාකර තිබෙනවා; මම හියින් තිබෙනවා.

III. ඉනනවා is generally to be preferred to සිටිනවා as an aux, verb to the pft. ppl.

IV. The use of ඉනනවා and තිබෙනවා as aux. verbs is

never arbitrary.

1st. ඉහනවා expresses the state of the *subject* of the verb, or his continuing to act, *e. g.*, ඔහු ගින්න් ඉන් නවා He is (there, having) gone there. ඔහු ඒ වැඩ ක රඟන ඉනනවා. He has got (retaining possession of) that work done. ඔහු ඉලලා සිටිනවා He is (continues) asking.

2nd. තිබෙනවා expresses the state of the *object* of the verb, or the mere fact that an action has been performed, e. g., ඔනු ඒ වැඩ කර නිබෙනවා (Here සිටි නවා or ඉන්නවා would be unintelligible). He has done the work. (The work is—continues—done). ඔහු හින්න් තිබෙනවා He has been (or went, some time or other). ඔහු ඉලලා නිබෙනවා He has asked.

V. The difference between such constructions as වැඩකාර රජාවත් පඩි ලබාගන්වත් යෙලෙනනනාවූ; වැඩකාර නතාවූ පඩි ලබාගන්නවාදී; වැඩකාරම්ඤ පඩි ලබාගන්නවාටූ සිරිනතාවූ මනුෂ්ෂයා, and වැඩකාර පඩි ලබාගන්නවාටූ මනුෂ්ෂයා is, that in the former sentences the verbs are quite independent of each other, while, in the latter sentence, the verbs are always related in tense and mood, and frequently as cause and effect too.

EXERCISE.

Have you done what I told you to do? I finished it yesterday. Has he written the letter I told him to write? I think he has written it and gone home. Have I not often told you, saying, do not eat so much? Have you told your father about that important affair? He has not asked me about it. Has he told you that your brother has gone home? He has not yet said anything to me either about that or anything else. Have you not yet begun to do that work? Yes, we began this morning at school. What have you eaten to-day? I have eaten nothing yet, but I drank a little coffee at school this morning. Have you done anything since you did this yesterday? I have

done many important things since then. Have you ever eaten rice and curry with the hand? I always eat rice and curry with the hand. Has he not yet ascertained that you have broken your walking-stick? He has not yet ascertained either about that or about the other important matter. Have you spoken with them since that affair happened? Yes, I have spoken often both with them and with you since then. Have they torn anything? They have torn up all the books which were in this room. What sort of water have you brought? I have brought extremely nice water. Do you know, Sir, what has happened to that poor old man we saw in the street? I know not what has happened either to him or any one else. Has any one ever spoken either with my brother or about him? Many persons have spoken both with him and about him, but I have not done so. Why have you asked so many questions? Because I wish to ascertain something either about him or about some one else. Have you bought some of those things which that man has sold to-day? I have bought nothing whatever; but I myself have sold a great many goods.

THIRTY-SEVENTH LESSON. - නිස්තත්වෙනි පාඩමය.

In	ඇතුල
Into	ඇතුලට
Steel	වාන
The world	ලෝකය
Deceive	රව්වනවා
Fly about 23 608	හි ඉගිලෙනවා

Around විමේච්. විටකර Still, yet තවම, තව More තව, තවන් Dangerous (of things) ආන් හුදැනි (of persons) injurious ආන්නුාකරන

Has this ever been a dangerous road?

No, it has always been a safe road

Has there been a hole in this box?

No, but there has been a large pit in this garden

Has there ever been a bird in this cage?

Has an elephant fallen into that pit?

Has an elephant ever fallen into that pit?

Is this the only good thing you

Is this the only good thing you have done?

මේක කවදවත් ආන්තුා ඇති පාරණ නිබුනාද?

නෑ, ඒක සැමි කල්ම ආන්තුා නැති පාරණ තිබුනා මේ පෙව්ටියේ හිලක් තිබුනාද?

නෑ, නුමු<mark>ත් මේ වතෙන් ලොකු</mark> වලක් නිබුනා

මේ කුඩුවේ කවදුවත් කුරුල් ලෙක් උනනාද ?

අලියෙක් අර වලේ වැට් ඉහ් නවාද?

අලියෙක් අර වලේ කවදුවත් වැටුනාද?

මේනා උඹ කාරතිබෙන එකම හොඳ දෙසද? Where have you been to?

I have been to our father's

උඹ කොතනට (or කොසන ට or කොහෝ) ගියාද? වම අපේ පියාගේ ගෙදරට ගියා

Has any one been here to-day? Are you the only person who fell asleep last night? අද කවුරුවත් මේහ් ආචාද? ඊසේ රාසාහියේ ජාපෘතියේ උ ඔට පමනක්ද?

'N.B.—Nouns mas: and fem: cannot be put in the loc: case, but must have a postposition, as:—年れなり、なり、&c.

EXERCISE.

Have you been a good boy to-day? I have been a good boy to-day at school; but since then I have done something very bad. Were there never any dangerous men in the world? There have been many dangerous men in the world; for there have always been thieves, and liars, and other such men in the world. Have you ever been hungry after dinner (after eating rice or food)? Never, though I have often been very hungry before dinner. Have these doctors been hungry even once since we saw them last year? They have been both hungry and sleepy many times since then. Have you deceived any one to-day concerning anything? No, but a wicked man has much deceived me to-day concerning a very important matter. Has any creature (මොකෙන්වත්) been in this cage? There has been nothing in it. Have you seen the birds flying round the cage? No, but I have seen them flying within it. He has seen many beautiful birds flying around it and into it. Is this the only bird which has flown into the cage? No, several others have flown in besides it. Has any one ever been in this house? No one has ever yet gone into this house. Have you ever fallen into a deep pit? Do you not see that I am now fallen into a pit? Is that the best question you can ask? It is the only question I wish to ask. Have you eaten all the rice and curry? No, but I have read all the books. Have you required anything since I was here (after I went away)? Yes, I have needed many things, but I have not been able to obtain one of them. Has not the man who deceived us, walked about the garden at all? He has walked (ඇවිද තිබෙනවා) about the jail by this (මෙලහකට). Have you been anywhere to-day? I have been to see my pitiable old mother. Have you ever run into a house? I have run into a house and round a house. Do you think there has ever been anything good in these old bottles? I have no doubt there has been good wine in them (ජීවායේ තිබුනාට මට අනුමාන නෑ). Are you the only person who knows that? or do not I also know it? Yes, you also know it; you know also that you have never heard me speak so harshly (as that) ඔපමන තදලෙස.

THIRTY-EIGHTH LESSON.—තිස්අටවෙන් පාඩමය.

Have you ever had a cold?

I have often had a severe com-

plaint on my chest
Have I not twice had a com-

plaint in my leg?

Has he ever had a lame horse?

He has never had any but sound horses

Have they had (received) anything to eat to-day?

No, but they have had plenty to drink

What have you had to do since I went away?

What have you had to do since I came here?

We have had to load the bullock bandies

Have you written anything since breakfast?

Have you been writing anything since breakfast?

I have been working hard and (am perspiring) made my-

self perspire
There is only one person in

this house
The only person in this place

is my father

උඹට කවදුවත් ගෙඹිරිස්සා වක් තිබුනාද ?

මගේ පපුවේ නොසෙක්වි<mark>ට ත</mark> ද ගායක් නිබුනා

කොර අසවගෙන් ඔහුට කව කොර අසවගෙන් ඔහුට කව

දුවත් උනනාද ?

හොඳ අසවයෝ මිස වෙන එවු න් ඔහුට කවද වත් උනෙන් නෑ

අද මොකව්ත් කනනව ඔවුන් ව ලැබුනාද ? _

නෑ, නුමුත් දැනි පමනව බො නනට ඔවුන්ට ලැබුනා

මම ගියාවපසු උඹව කරන්ව තිබුනේ මොකද?

මම මෙනි ආවාසින්පසු උඹට මක්කරන්ට තිබුනාද?

අපව ගොන් කරනතවල බඩු පවවන්ට නිබුනා

උදේ බන් කැවාසින්පසු උඹ-මොකවත් ලියා තිබෙනවා ද ? or ලිවුවාද ?

උදේ කෝපි බිවුවාවපස්සේ උ ඹ යමක් ලියලියා උනනාද? මම සැරේව වැඹුකර දුඹිය ද

මා සිවිනවා

මේ ගෙයි ඉනෙන් එක්කෙනෙ ක් පමනයි

මේ සථානයේ ඉනන එකම තැනැතතා මගේ පියා or මේ සථානයේ ඉනෙන් මගේ පියා පමනකි

N.B.—The locative case does not now differ in form from the genitive, except that sometimes සි may be added; as — ලොබෝ, ලොබෝ.

EXERCISE.

Have you ever had any old books? I have never had any but new ones. Have you had (received) anything good to eat since I came home, or did you eat anything good, &c.? Not only have we had something good to eat, but we have eaten it. Have we ever had anything which did not belong to us? Yes,

we have often had things which belong to you, but we always gave them to you again. Has this old man had a bad cold this week? Yes, he has had a cold this week, and he had a cold last week also. What do you think I had at dinner to-day? (say ate 3000). I cannot say, but I know what you ate this morning after I came. If you have had so much to do this year, why have you not done it? I have tried to do it, but have not been able yet. Have you had (received) any work to do since your father died? All my friends have given me a great deal of work in order that I may be supported. Has he had to go (required or did he go) on foot since he began to go to school? Though he has been every day to school he has not been much on foot, for he goes on his father's old black horse. Have you had to do anything besides what I told you? I have had a great deal of trouble, because you did not tell me precisely what to do; though I have been working all morning I have not yet done. Has your servant to cook only rice and curry? He has had a great many other things to do since we came besides that. Is the boy who has had (ඕනැවුන) so many lessons to learn, the only boy who has been to school to-day? (say did there go only the boy). He is not the only boy who has been to school, but he is the only person who has been here. Have you ever had much work to do before breakfast? I have often had more work to do before breakfast than after, and, than (I) could do.

THIRTY-NINTH LESSON.—නිස්නමවෙනි පාඩමය.

Did you want anything during that tribulation?

I am still in trouble

That is all I wanted during my illness

You must become a good boy whilst in health

When I have become so, I wish to return home

to return home What has become of your bro-

ther?
Alas! he became a soldier, and

died soon after
He is living with us at the old
house

When you have finished your letter come to me.

ඒ දුනෝදී උඹට යමක් ඕනෑ ු වුනාද?

මම දැනුත් (or තවම) <mark>කනගා</mark> වූවෙන් ඉනනවා

මම ලෙසින් ඉන්දැ**ද්දී (or ම** ගේ රෝගාතුරයාමේදී) මට ඕනැයාලේ එපමනයි

සනිප නිබෙද්දී (or සනිපමය න් ඉන්දැද්දී) උඹ ඉතාද ලමයෙක් වෙඬ ඕනැ

මම එසේ වුනාම මම නැවත ගෙදර යන්ට කැමතියි උඹේ සහෝදරයා කෝ ?

අහේ! ඔහු හේවායෙන්වුනා ; ඊ ට ගික කලකට පසු මැරුනා

ඔහු පරන ගෙදර අප සමග ප දිම්ව සිටිනවා (or පදිවිසි)

උඹේ ලිවුම ලියා කම්මුතු කලා ම මා ලඟට වගරන් When you have done writing shew it to me

When you have had your breakfast learn this

Have you had either my geography or my arithmetic?

How many times a day-a week -a month-a year?

Whilst I have been working all day, you have been playing

උඹ ලියා තිදු කලාම (or වූනා ම) ඒක මට පෙළමාපන් උඹ බත් කැවාම මේකා ඉගුන

ගනින්

උඹ මගේ භූමිශැසන පොන වත් ගනිහශැසතු පොත වත් ගනතාද?

උවසකට, සහියකට, මාසයක ට, අවුරුද කට, (or අවසට &c.) කිවරක්ද?

මම දවස මුළුල්ලේ වැඩකර කර ඉන්දැද්දී උඹ සෙලුම් කරකර උනනා

N.B.-Nouns in a locative sense, expressing states of the mind, are generally put in the ablative case, as : - ඔහු ෙට් වියේ ඉනනවා, but ඔහු පුතියෙන් ඉනනවා.

EXERCISE.

Have you been able to do anything during my absence (since I went away)? Yes, we have been able to do everything you told us. Why have you not yet asked anything from your friend? I have often asked him for many things, but he has not given me anything yet, therefore I do not wish to ask him for anything more. Did you obtain all you required whilst he was alive (ඔහු ඉහන කාලයේ or ජීවති සිට්ද්ද්)? No, but I obtained anything I required whilst my father was alive. Is that all you can say? That is not all I can say; we have often said (and) done more than that. If you have become a good boy you must now learn your lessons well. What has become of my English lesson book? I have often seen your little child reading it. Perhaps he has torn it up. I think he has not torn it up, for I saw him writing in it this morning. How many times have you spoken English to-day? I always speak English five times a day. I learn geography once a week, and arithmetic twice a month. When you have finished playing, go to bed (to sleep.) When you have put your boots on, I wish you to take this to your father before breakfast. When I have finished what I am doing, I not only wish to do something else, but I must do it. Have you had the arithmetic I was using this morning? I had it and the other book too; but I have not them now. Whilst you were working to-day, I was playing and writing letters and reading books. How many times a day do you play whilst I work? I play and run twice a day whilst you work; but whilst I work, you sleep four or five times a day. When you have finished talking, sit down and hear what I have to say about that,

FORTIETH LESSON.—හතලිස්වෙනි පාඩමය.

came?

As he had done the work I did not go

As soon as they had written it I tore it up

When I had finished speaking he laughed at me

He reviled me, although I had not said a word

Had there been a horse in the stable previous to that?

Had horses ever been more valuable (dearer) than then?

As he had been so ill I said nothing, although previously I had thought of interfering

I had seen him stealing some valuable jewels

Had you gone home before I මම එනනට ඉස්සර උඹ ගෙදර ගියාද?

ඔහු ඒ වැඩ කරලා තිබුන බැ වින් මම ගියේ නැ

ඔවුන් ඒ හා ලිවු (or ලියා කම්මු තුවුන) හැටියේම මම ඒ ක ඉරාදු ම්මා

මම කථාකර සාම්මුතුවුනාම ඔහු මට හිනහාවුනා

මම විචනයක් කිවුවේ නැති (or නොකිව්) නුමුත් ඔහු මට න්න කලා

ර්ට පුථමයෙන් අසවයෙන් සනා ලයේ (or ගාලේ fold) උන් 8:0e?

එකලට වඩා අසවශය් ඊට ඉස්සර කාවදුවත් අලාභව සිටියාද ?

පලමුකොට මම මැදහන්වෙන් ව සිතු නුමුහ් ඔහු එපමන ගාය වූන හිනු මීම මොක වත් කිවුවේ නැ

ඔහු අනග්හ ආපාරන වගයක් හොර කම් කර නවා මම දැන ලා තිබුනා (or දුටුවා or දීට ඉස්සර දුටුවා)

N.B.—The pluperfect is generally expressed by the past tense preceded by some such word as acco. Frequently, however, even this is dropped, and the simple past tense alone used.

EXERCISE.

Had you finished the lessons you were learning, before the teacher entered the school? I had finished them long before that. Had you done much work before breakfast that day? I and my brother had done it all. You said your teacher had flogged you? I want to know why that was; what wrong had you done? I had done something wrong: I had torn up all the books immediately the teacher went out of the school. As soon as I had cut down the tree he said I was a bad boy. What do you think of that, Sir? I think he said right. I told him to shew his letter to me as soon as he had finished it, but he laughed at me. They reviled me because I told them to eat their rice as soon as they had cooked it. As soon as I had finished laughing at him he knocked me down. Though I had often thought of going that journey, I never went previous to

that. Had you required anything before your father arrived? I had required many things, but I had not been able to obtain anything until then. Had there been any books in that box previous to that? I think there had been some there, but I had not seen them. Had any one lived with him previous to that? My brother had lived with him a long time, because he did not like to live alone. Had this boy ever been worse than then? No, he had never been worse than he was then, and I had determined to flog him well because he had been so bad; but his sister came and begged me not. I had often seen him previous to that breaking the chairs, tearing up the books, and stealing the pens, but I permitted him to do so until you arrived, Sir. I am sorry he has done so much mischief; I had often thought it was he who did it, previous to your informing me, though I did not say (so) to any one. What now (ඉතින්) do you think we ought to do to him? I myself saw him breaking the things; therefore, I think we ought to flog him severely, and tell him never to do so again. What do you think of that, Sir? I think it is good; go and flog him (and) afterwards send him to me.

FORTY-FIRST LESSON.—නතලිස්එක්වෙහි පාඩමය.

වැඩකරන්ට කැමති නැත කියා ඔහු කියන නිසා ඔහුට වැඩ කාරන්ට නුපුළුවන කියා උඹ ශිතනවාද ? උඹ කියන සියලලම කාරන්ට ඔහුට පුළුවන්කමත් කැමැතතත් තිබෙනව ය කියා මම හිතනවාය. ් නුමුත් උඹ කරුනාවන්වාලෙස ඔබුට කුරා ක රන්ට ඕනෑය. තමහමුන්ගේ රසුනුව පිනිස වැඩිකරන්ට බැරි සියළු දෙනාම වැඩකරන්ට අකමැතිය කියා උඹ හිතන වාද ? නැත, කොඳව වැඩකරන්ට පුළුවන් බොහෝ අයවල් වැඩ්කොරිමට ඉතාම අනමැතිනුමුත් කියාහෙත්ම වැඩකරන්ට නුපුළුවන් බොහෝ අයවල් වැඩියාරීමට බොහෝ යාැමනි බව ම්ම දනනවාය. පෙරේද මා ලඟ තිබුනාවූ යමක් අප සමග ද වාලට බන් කැවාවූ මහළු මනුෂෳයා ලඟ ඊයේ නිබුනාද ? තිබු නාය කියා මම හිනනවාය. ගෙදර යනවා මම දුටුවාටු උඹලාගේ සහෝදරයන්ට උඹලාගේ සොලයේ සිටිනවා මම අධි අලින්ට ඉ ස්සර වෙන අලි සිටියාද ? ඊට ඉස්සර අලි සහ අසවයෝ න් බො ගෝ දෙනෙක් ඔවුන්ට සිටියාය කියා මම හිතනවාය. තවද ඒකාලයයේදී උන්ට බොහෝ මුදල් ගනනක් ගෙවන්ට තිබු නාය කියා ඔවුන් කියනවාය. මා ගැන උඹ එපමන වෙහෙය වුනාට මම කනගාවූය. ඒ කාරනාව ගැන දවස මළුල්ලේම මීම කල්පනා කලනුමුත් උඹ කැමතිව සිටිය වේලාවටි ජනනව මට බැරිවුනාය. වේනත් ලමයි කිප දෙනෙක් සමග සෙලලම් කරමින් සිටියාවූ පුචි ලමයාට පාරේ යනවා උඹ දුටුවාවූ කොර මිනිහා ගහලා බිම දමන කොට ඔහු උඹට ඉස්සරින් ිසිවියාද නොහොත් පස්සෙන් සිරියාද? ඒ කාරනාව ගැන නොයෙක්

හන්ට උඹ කැමතිද? උඹට බොහොම වෙනෙසත් බඩගිනිත් නැත්නම් කරුනාකරලා තව එක සැරයක් ඒ සියලල නැන මට කියාපනන. එහෙනම් මට කියන්ව තිබෙන දෙවලට නැවත ඇහුන් කන් දිපනන. කොර මිනිහා බොහොම දුප්පණ කො හෙන්ම වැඩිකරන්ව නුපුළුවනි සිටිය නිසා සවල්ප උපකාර යක් ලබාගනහා පිනිස මිනුයන් වගයක් බලන්ව බොහොම අසි රු පාරකින් බොහෝ අමාරුවෙන් යද්දී සෙලලම්කරමින් සිරිය ලමයි වගයන් ඔහු එනවා දැන ඒ මනුෂායා යන අපුරුවූ අනම ගැන හිනහාවෙන්ට පටන්හිතතාය. ඔවුන්ගෙන් එක් කෙනෙක් අනිත් ලමයින්ව කථාකොව දැන් මේ කොර මිනි තාව හොඳ කවටකමින් කරන්ට අපට පුළ<mark>ුවින කි</mark>යා කිවුවාය. එවලේම ඔවුන් ඔහුට බනින්වත් ගල් ගහන්වත් පවන්ගත් තාය. ඒ මනුෂායා පලමුකොට මොකවත් නොකිව්තුමුත් ඔ වුන්ගෙන් එක්කෙනෙක් ඇවිත් ඔහුගේ කබාය අදින්ට් පටන් ග්නතාම ඔහු ඉක්මනවම හැරි ඒ ලම්යාව අලලාගන නමාගේ සැරම්වියෙන් හොඳටම තලා, පාරේ නියාම් යන දුප්පත් කොර මිනිතෙකුව හිංසාකරන්ට ලැජ්ජා නැදද කියා ඕගුගෙන් ඇසු වාය. ඒ මනුෂායා ලමයාව ගහනවා මම දැක එ ලමයාව ඔහු එපමන නපුරුව සිටිනවාට මම බොහොම කනගාටුය කිසා හි නැවත සාවිදුවත් එසේ සාරන්ට එපාය නියාත් නිව්ව ය. අ නිත් ලමයි තමුන්ගේ සහජ්වාව කොර මිනිහා ගහනවා දුටු වාම ඔවුන්ට පුළුවන් පමන සැරෙන් දිව්වාය. මම ලමයෙන් සි විද්දී වේන ලමයි එසාකාර දේවල් කරනවා මම නොයෙක්විට දුටුවාය. නුමුත් මගේ දෙමවුපියොත් මගේ වැනිමල් සහෝදර සහෝදරියෝත් එපමන නපුරු දෙයන් කවදවත් කරන්ඩ එපාය කියා නිතරම මට කිවුවාය. දුටුවාය මම කිවු සියලුම දැන් මම උඹට කියාදුනනාය. උඹ තවින් මොනවා දැනගන්ට කාමතිද ? උඹ දන් මගේ පියා සමග දවාලව බත් කනපිනිස යනවාය කියා මම සිතනවාය. උඹ නැවත එනතුරු මම ක රන්ට ඕනෑ මොකද කියා මම දැනගන්ට කැමතියි. බන් කා ලා මම උඹව පෙනනාදුන් පාඩම් ඉහනගන්ටය කියා මම උඹව කිවුවා නොවේද? ඒගැන උඹ සමන් කියනවා මට ඇගුනේ නැත නුමුත් ලොකු පෙව්වියන් උසුලාගන පාරේ යනවා උඹව සඹවුන මිනිහා සමග උඹ කථා කරනවා මම දුටුවාය. අද උදේ හයේ පවන් මම බොහෝම සැරේව වැඩකර හොඳවම බඩුන් නිව සිටින නිසා උඹ මට බන් මාළු ව්යාක්වත් දෙන්ට අකමැ ති නැත්නම් දවාලට බත් කන පිනිස උඹේ පියාගේ ගෙදරට යනුවා වෙනුවට මෙහි සිටින්ට මම හිතාගන ඉනනවාය. ලඹ මෙහි ආවාට් පසු උඹුවවත් උඹේ සහෝදර්යාවවත් සමක් දෙන්ට මම කාවදුවත් අකමැතිවුනාද ? උඹට ඕනැවුන සම කට උදවීවෙන්ට මට කවද වන් බැරිවුනා ද ? උඹට අහන්ට තිබෙන ඉතා වැදගත් ඇතිම ඒකද ? නැත, උඹේ සහෝදර යාවූ යාකොබ් විතර අකීකරු ලමයෙක් කවදුවත් ලෝනයේ සිටියාද කියා මම දූනගන්ට කැමතියි. මමම ඔහුට වඩා නො යෙක්විට බොහෝම අකීකරුව සිටියාය කියා මම් හිතනවාය. ඔහු අද කොහෝ හියාද? ඔහු අද උදේ අටට ගෙදර ගො හින් ඊට පසුව සෙනා්ලයට ආවේ නැත. අද උඹට යම් වැදගත් දෙයක් කරන්ව නිබෙනවාද? මම ආවාව පසු කරන්ව නිබු

නාව එකම වැදගත් දෙයනම් මගේ පාඩම ඉගනගන ඒක ග රුන් නාන්සේට් දීමය. නුමුත් මම දවස මුළුල්ලේම සෙලල ීකර සාදිය දමා වෙනෙසවී ඉ*න*පාචාය. උඹේ සහෝදරයාගේ හද බල් අසනිපයේදී ඔහු කොහොම සිටියාද කියා ලඹ දනනවාද? ඒ මුළු කාලයේම ඔබු බොහෝ පීතියෙන් සිවියාය කියා මම හි තුනුවාය. නුමුත් අපි ඔහුව ගෙදර ගෙනයන්ට ඉස්සර තිබු නාව වඩා දැන් ටිකක් හොඳ නුමු<mark>ර</mark>් නවම ඔහුව ධොහෝමි අසනිප නිබෙනවාය. උඹ භියාව පස්සේ පිට්නව යන්ව මට එපමන පුළුවන්වූහේ නැති නුමුත් දැන් උඹ ආවාට පසු මගේ සියළු මිනුයන් බලන්ව මම යන්ව පවන්ගනනාය. ලමා කාල යේදී සුන යව්වන කාලයේද්ත් එපමන ප්තියෙන් සිටිය ඒ සි සුළු මනුෂායෝ දූන් නොහේ ඉනනවාද? ඔවුන්ගෙන් බො හෝ දෙනෙක් හේවායොව් ඉන්දියාවට්ත් ලෝකයේ වෙන පලාතවලටත් ගොස් පසුව මැරෙන්ට යෙදුනාය. ඔවුන්ගෙන් නවත් බොහෝ දෙනෙන් නමුන්ගේ මිනුයන් සම්ශ නමුන් ගෝම රටේ වාසයකරමින් නොයෙක් අනුම්වලින් රූෂාවේන වාය. මම මෙහි ආවාට පසුදවසට කි සැරයන් ගෙදර යන්ට උඹට ඕනැවුනාද? මම මේ ලිවුම ලියා යාම්මුතුවූනාම උඹට ඒ සිය ලලම කියාදෙන්ට මට පුළුවන. තවද මම මෙහිදී ලියමිණ කි යවමිනු කල්පනාකරමිනු සිටිය අතර අපේ පරන මිතුයෝ අවස මුළුල්ලේ මක්කලාද කියා ඔවුන්ගෙන් අනන පිනිසමගේ වැඩ ඕක්කොම කම්මුතුවුනාම ඔවුන්ව බලන්ට උඹ මා සමග ගෙදර යන්ට ඕනෑය. උඹි මේ ස්ථානයට පැමින දෙර අරින්ට ඉස්ස්ර ඔහු ගෙට ඇතුල්වුනාද? ඔවු, එපමනක් නොව ඔහු පුටුන් මේසන් කඩන්ට පටන්ගෙන තිබෙන බව පැමුනුන හැර යේම මම දුටුවාය. ඔහු ඉස්සර එපමන නරුනාවන් නව සිරිය නිසා මම මොසාවත් කිවුවේ නැත. නුමුත් එවලේම වෙදරාල අඩගහනන එන්ට මිනිනෙන් ඇරියාය. ඉස්සරත් ඔහු එයා කාර දේවල් කරනවා ඉම නොසෙක්විට අටුවාය.

FORTY-SECOND LESSON.—නතලිස්දෙමෙනි පාඩමය.

I shall go (am going) to Colombo next week

You will arrive at home in three hours

He will not come before you start

We shall be afraid of the lion The lions will not fear you

Shall I (am I to) extinguish the candle?

Shall I be afraid of the tigers?

එන සුමානුසේ මම කොලඹ යනුවා

උඹ තුන් පැයකින් ගෙදරව පැමිණනයි or පැමිණෙනවා ඇති

උඹ පිටත්වෙන්ට ඉස්සර ඔහු එනෙන් නෑ

අපි සිංහයාට භයවෙනවාඇති සිංහයෝ උඹලාව භයවෙන් නේ නෑ

මම ඉරිපකුම නිවන්වද?

මම වනගුයන්ට භයවෙනවා ඇදද? sake me?

Will not the wolf frighten them? They will not be frightened at

the wolves

We shall want nothing for the

Shall you go to-morrow? I

Does he think that you will for- උඹමා අත්අරිනවා ඇත කියා ඔහු හිනනවාද?

වු කයා ඔවුන්ට හයගනවන් නේ නැද්ද?

ඔවුන් වුකයන්ට භයවෙන් ගණ් නැ

මින් මතතට අපට කිසිවක් ඕ නැවෙනෙන් නැ

උඹ හෙට සනවාද? සනවා

About—more or less—වාගේ; Near ලක; Concerning ගැන; From this time මේ කාලයේ සිට, මෙතැන්පටන්.

- N.B.—I. Some few names of places are put in the accusative where we should expect the dative.
 - II. The above forms are intended to shew the simple future; though in some cases, which exactly correspond to the English, intention may also be understood.
 - III. There are two forms for the future tense: the verb inflected, and the common present tense with the auxiliary 31 8. See Lesson 44, N.B. II.

EXERCISE.

I shall go to Kandy to-morrow, if my father comes to-day. Where are you going next week? I think I shall go to my brother's house, but I cannot say positively. Am I to do whatever he wishes? Yes, do. Do you think that he will start before you? He will start first, if I do not start very soon. Will he start from the place you mentioned to me? I do not know whether he will start from there or not, but he will arrive here about twelve. Does his mother think that he will be afraid of our lion when he comes? If she knows that we have a lion, she will think that it will kill him. If we go to his house we shall be afraid of the big tiger which is there; therefore we shall not go. Shall you for the future be afraid of anything? As we have killed a lion, I shall be afraid of nothing for the future. He wishes to know whether you will be hungry if you do not eat. Tell him we shall certainly be hungry if we do not eat. They will think that you will forsake us. Go and tell them they need not think so. Can they think that we shall do such a thing as that? They can believe anything which their people say. Will they be able to frighten the wolves? They will not be able to frighten the wolves; but as the wolves are so large and fierce, they will, without doubt, be frightened at them. Shall I tell you anything? Do not tell me anything, for I shall not be able to understand

what you say in English. Will he be willing to do what you say for the future? Yes, I think he will be willing to do every thing I tell him. Will he think that I shall be afraid of him? If you run away he will think that you are afraid of him.

FORTY-THIRD LESSON.—හතලිස්තුන්වෙනි පාඩමය.

I will write night and day if උඹ කාල් you wish

We will reward the good

You shall punish the wicked

They shall aid the desolate

Do you think that I will (or shall) do it?

Do I say I will do it?

You shall do it whether you wish or not

Shall he (is he to) go away to-day?

He shall not go out at all

Will we do such a thing?

You shall do it if I wish

Shall they do (shall I permit them to do) whatever they wish?

I am determined they shall not do anything

He and I will do what we like

උඹ කාමතිනම් මම <mark>රෑ දුවල්</mark> ලියනවා (ලියඤඤා or ලිය නෙනම්)

අපි යහපතුන්ට විපාක දෙන වා (ඉදගනනමු)

උඹ දුෂ්ටයන්ට දව්වුකරන් වම ඕනෑ.

ඔවුන් අසරනයින්ට උපකාර කරන්ටම ඕනෑ

මම ඒක කරනවා ඇත කියා උඹ හිතනවාද?

මම ඒක කරනවාය කියා මම නියනවාද ?

උඹ කැමනි නුමුත් අකමැති නූමුත් උඹ ඒක කරන්න මෙමතා

ඔහු අද යන්ට ඕනෑ ද?

ඔහු කොහෙන්ම පිටතට නො ග්සින් සිටින්ට ඕනෑ or පිට තට යන්ට මට කොහෙත්ව ඔහුට ඉඩ දෙනෙන් නෑ

අපි එියාකාර දෙයක් කරන වා ඇඳද?

මම කැමතිනම් උඹලා ඒක කරන්වම ඕනෑ

ඔවුන් කැමති කොයි දෙයක් නුමුත් කරන්ව ඔවුන්ව ඉඩ දෙන්වද ?

ඔවුන් කිසිවක් නොකර සිටි න්ට ඕනෑය කියා මම නිය

ම කරගන ඉහනවා ඔහුත් මමත් අපි කැමති දේ වල් කරනෙනමු

N.B.—I. The above, with the exception of the 8th and 12th sentences, exhibit, as in English, the future with the will of the 1st person.

II. The form Coasto implies either that its subject is asking leave or offering or consenting to do

something, as:—I will now go (shall I?) I will do that (for you). Well, I'll do it.

III. The forms ලියගනාම and ලියගනාම are not much used in ordinary conversation, though they are worthy of it.

EXERCISE.

Do I say that I will work night and day? Not only have I not said so (කියාලා නැතුවා) but I never will say so. Though he says you must give me advice, I will not suffer you to do so. Shall he spoil all our books? He shall not spoil even one of them. Do you think that I will go there? You shall go everywhere I wish. Do you say, Sir, that he must destroy the good. I say that he shall do nothing whatever. Do I say that you must punish the good? No, I say that you shall (must) punish only the wicked. Whom do I say he shall assist? Do you not say that he shall assist the desolate, though he does not wish? Shall he punish the desolate? No, we will not suffer him to do so. Will we do anything which is wrong? We will do no such thing. Do you think we will destroy the desolate because they once injured us? We will never do such a wicked thing. We will determine to do whatever is right. You shall do all we wish whether you wish or not. Their parents are determined they shall go to school, though they do not wish. Are you two determined that I and my brother shall do something we do not wish to do? No, we are determined that we will do nothing that we do not wish. Besides that, (3915) we are determined that the soldiers shall destroy all the forts which are in the land.

FORTY-FOURTH LESSON. හතලිස්හතරවෙනි පාඩමය.

Will you tell me what you උඹට ඕනැ මොකද කියා උඹ want? මට කියාදෙනවාද? I will, if you will give it me උඹ ඒක මට දෙනවානම් මම කියා දෙනවා (or කියා දෙ क्लिक्ट्रा) I will not promise to do that (so) එසේ කරන්ට මම පොරෙන වෙනෙප) නැ Will he obey our commands? ඔහු අගේ අනාඥුවලට නීක රීෑ වෙනවා ඇදද? (or වේ 9?) I fear (think) he will not නැත (or කීකරු වෙනෙන් නැත) කියා මම කිතනවා Will they submit to our will ඔවුන් අපේ කැමැතුනට යටත්

වේද නැදුද?

or not?

I hope you will be very kind උඹලා ඔවුන්ට බොහෝ කරු to them

ළඹලා ඔවුන්ව බොහෝ කිටැ නාවන්තව සිටිනවා ඇත කිසා බලාපොරෙත්තු වෙ ම් (or, less formally, මම බ ලාපොරෙත්තු වෙනවා)

We will if they are submissive; otherwise, we shall have to punish them

ඔවුන් සමන් වෙනවා (or කික රූ) නම් අපි කරුනා වන් හුව සිටිනවා; එසේ නැත් නම් ඔවුන්ට අඩුවම් කරන් ව අපට ඕනැවෙයි

If I, we, you, he, or they write (or, will write)

මම, අපි, උඹ, උඹලා, ඔහු, ඔවු න් ලියනවානම් ඔහු මට යමක් කරදෙනවා ඇත කියා උඹ හිතනවාද?

Do you think he will do anything for me?

N.B.—I. The above exhibit the future tense with the will of the subject of the verb.

II. The forms given in the two preceding and the present lesson for the 1st person singular and plural of the future, must be well studied; they are in no case

arbitrary.

A. Where කරව or කරනවා ඇත is used with the 1st person, it implies either that every idea of will or intention is excluded from the verb for the time being, or, that the idea of the 2nd or 3rd person is transferred to that of the 1st—as in many subordinate clauses;—e.g., මට මැරෙනවා ඇති. මට ලියනවා ඇතකියා උඹ හිතනවාද? In this latter case, the form of the verb is transferred from the 2nd person's thought.

B. Where the form කරනවා is used for the future of the 2nd or 3rd person, it implies reference to the will of the subject of the verb, or that the subject's

own thought as 1st person is transferred.

III. The verb ండ్రకామ్ when joined to the perfect participle of another verb, conveys the signification of performing the action for some one.

EXERCISE.

Will you do anything to-day? If you wish me to do anything I will do. Will he do anything we wish him to do? If it is a good thing, perhaps he will do. If I give you a book will you tell me what he said? If you will promise not to tell anything, I will tell. What will he do if we do not go? He says he will punish you very severely; and I think he will do so. Will you do what I tell you, or not? If you tell me kindly I will do; otherwise, I will do nothing at all. What will our

teacher do if we say we will not come to school? He will flog us and tell our parents. Does he say that if I do not wish to do this work he will make me? He says he hopes you will submit to his commands; otherwise, he thinks he shall have to punish you. What will you do if I do this? We will promise to do anything you wish. Will they promise to send us letters every day? They say they will promise, but I think they will not promise. What do you think we will do for them if they are submissive to us? If they are submissive, without doubt, gentlemen, you will give them something good. Though he will do (or does) every thing his parents tell him, he will do nothing the teacher tells him. The teacher says he thinks he will be obedient. Will you be very kind to him if he is obedient to his parents? I will be as kind as I can, not only to him, but to all other persons too. Does he not say that he will make all your wicked neighbours go away if you believe what he says? I think he does say so; but will he do it? Perhaps he will not. If I learn the forty-fourth lesson, which will you learn? I will learn the same lesson.

FORTY-FIFTH LESSON.—නනලිස්පස්වෙන පාඩමය.

Contrary to, } විරුමවූ'
Against } විරුමවූ'
As soon as හැරියේම
Habit පූරුද Behave හැයිගෙනවා

Owner අයිතිකාරයා Various kinds of නෞයෙක් ජාති, නොයෙක් ආකාර Remember මතක්කරනවා, මතක් වෙනවා

What do you intend to read and write?

I am thinking of going a journey

I hope to return home soon

Will you buy me a book and bring it here?
I will, if I do not forget

Will he both light the fire and bring water?

No, but he will roll up the mats and sweep the room

උඹ මොකක් කියවන්වත් ලි යන්වත් කිතාගන ඉනන වාද?

මම ගමනක් යන්ට සිතනවා (or හිතාගන ඉනනවා)

ම්ව ඉක්මනින් නැවත ගෙදර එන්ට බලාපොරෙන්තුවෙ නවා

උඹ මට පොතක් මිලේට අර න් මෙහි ගේනවාද?

මට මතක නැතිනොවෙන වානම් මම ගේනවා (or ගේ ඇකු

ඔහු ගිනුර මොලවන්ටත් පතුර ගේන්ටත් යෙදෙන වා ඇ**දද** ?

නෑ, නුමුත් ඔහු පැදුරු අකුලා කාමරය අතුශානවා ඇති Will you be a good boy if I මම උඹට නමා වෙනවානට් උෂ හොඳ ලමයෙන් වෙන වාද ?

There will be some one there at noon වන් සිටිනවා ඇති Shall you (will be) be hungry ඊට ඉස්සර උඹට (ඔහුව) බඩ

Shall you (will he) be hungry before then? යිනි වේද? Lease I shall (he will) not . මට (ඔහුට) බඩගිනි වෙනෙන්

I hope I shall (he will) not . මට (ඉනුට) බඩගින් වෙනෙන් නැත කියා මම බලාපො රෙන්තු වෙනවා

Shall I be able to reach home තුළුවර වේන්ට පලමුවෙන් ගෙ දරට පැමිගෙනන්ට **මට පුළු** වන්වේද?

You will, if you do not delay වනදී පුවා ද නොවෙනවානව on the road පුළුවන්වෙසි

N.B.—In constructing a sentence with several verbs, it must be well considered whether those verbs are independent of each other or not. See above, sentences 4, 6, and 7, and also, Lesson 32, N.B. I., and lesson 36, N.B. V.

EXERCISE.

Do you intend either to make or to mend anything? I intend to make a new box and mend an old chair. Does he intend to learn, and to do many things which he has not yet done? He says he does not intend to do anything which is contrary to his old habits. Where were they thinking of going? They were all going to England, but now they say they shall not go, as their father (has) died. What did they think of doing there? They thought of sending their children to school, and selling various kinds of goods for a living. When do you expect to see your father? I hope to see him as soon as I return (have returned) home. Will you light a fire and cook me a little rice and curry? If you wish me, Sir, to do so, I will do. Will you remember what I am going to tell you? I will remember if I can, but perhaps I shall forget. Will they drink wine and eat various kinds of meat as soon as they have come? They say they will neither eat nor drink anything. Will this house ever be a good house? If the owner makes it good it will be good. If I forgive what this bad man has done, will he behave better for the future? I think he will not behave better; for he will do nothing contrary to his old habits. Shall I find your father at home? I think you will not find. Will any one be sleepy before we return? We shall all be sleepy (and) be hungry too. What will happen to us if we delay on the road? We shall be unable to reach home before it becomes dark. Do you think he will be unable to finish that work to day? If he delay so much, he will be unable.

FORTY-SIXTH LESSON.—හතලිස්හයමෙනි පාඩමය.

වාසනාවන්ත, සැප Happy වන්ත Happiness වාසනාවන්තකම, සැපහ End අන්තිම

Soon, early වේලාසනයෙන් Awake v. a. පුබුදුවනවා ; n. v. පිබිදෙනවා The dawn පාන්දර බුක්ති විඳිනවා Enjoy

I shall have written the letter before you come

Will he have finished this before රෑවෙඩ ඉස්සර ඔහු මේයා නම් night?

He says he is afraid he shall not

Shall you have bathed before five to-morrow?

I shall if I get up soon enough

They will have become miserable beings ere that

He will then have been here a long time: i. e., if he remains here till then, it will be a long time

I shall have been to see you long before then

He must have done it out of spite: i. e., it must be that he did it out of spite

He cannot have done it from such a motive

He ought not to have done it

You ought not to have worked so much

He could not have finished writing then.

උඹ එනනට ඉස්සර මම ලිවුම ලියා කම්මුතුවෙයි

මුතු කරනවා ඇදද? (or ක ම්මුතු කරාවිද?)

බැරිය කියා මහු හිනනවාය කියා ඔහු කියනවා

හෙට පහටි ඉස්සර උඹ නාලා කම්මුතුවේද?

පා කුරින්ම නැගිවිනවානම් පූ . එවන් ඉව්

ඊට පුථමයෙන් ඔවුන් කාලක න්නි අයවල් වී සිටිනවා ඇ නි (or අයවල් වෙනවා ඇති)

ඔහු ඒවෙනතුරු මෙහි සිටින වානම් බොහෝ කාලයක් වෙයි

ඊට බොහෝ කලකට පුථම සෙන් මම උඹව දකින්ව එ නවා ඇති

ඔහු නෝධයෙන් ඒක කලා වෙනනට ඕනැ

එයා කාර අදහස නින් ඔහු ඒක **කලා වෙනනට බැහැ**

ඔහු ඒක කොහෙත්ම නො කර සිටින්ට ඕනැව තිබුනා උඹ එපමන වැඩ නොයාලා (or නොකුර සිරියා) නම් වඩා හොඳසි

එවකට ඔහු ලියා කම්මුතුව තිබුනා වෙන්ට බැහැ

N.B.—It will be seen from the above examples that the future perfect is generally to be rendered by the simple future, though in some cases with the addition of a verb signifying to finish.

EXERCISE.

Will he have done (will he do) anything before we arrive? If we delay on the road I think he will have begun to break down the house. Will they start before we reach home? Without doubt they will start. Though they have started, we can stay at their house all night, for their father will be at home. Will he do anything wrong before his father arrives at this place? If his teacher has not taught him not to do, he will. When I have been to see you, shall I have seen all my friends? I do not know whether you will have finished seeing all your friends or not. I thought you knew (know) all my affairs. Shall you have finished sleeping before five to-morrow morning? If you awaken me before then, I shall. Will he have become happy before that time? He will if he tries. Will anything have fallen down before they arrive there? I think not (I think nothing will fall) if their brothers awaken before. Will he at the end of this life have enjoyed more happiness than you? or, will the happiness which he enjoyed in this life be greater, &c.? Perhaps he will, if he rises earlier than I. At what time do you rise? I always try to rise very early if anything has happened in the night. I know you awaken and rise early whether anything has happened or not; but I think you ought not to have risen so early to-day; for you have a little fever. Do you think I shall have finished (shall finish) reading this book before night? You ought to have finished it before this; but did I not tell you vou could not do it? You told, but you must have said it out of spite. Could not I have said so from a better motive than that? I think not (could not). Will they soon have finished (will finish) eating? Perhaps (they) will finish soon.

FORTY-SEVENTH LESSON.—හනලිස්හන්වෙනි පාඩමය.

Witness සාක්ෂිය Court. නාම්සාලාව Witnesser භාඤ්ණිතාරයා Judge විනිස්චකාරයා. Case (in law) හමුව He says he will not go ඔහු යනෙන් නැත නියා ඔහු කියනවා He said he would not go ඔහු යනෙන් නැත කියා ඔහු කිව්වා I know he will not go ඔහු යනෙන් නැති බව මම ද නනවා I knew he would not go ඔහු යනෙන් නැති බව මම ද න්ගන සිටියා (or දනනවා) I say he shall go whether he ඔහු කැමතිනුමුත් අකමැති wishes or not නුමුත් ඔහු යන්වම ඕනැය කියා මම නියනවා

- I said he should go whether he wished or not
- I think he will go before he writes the letter
- I thought he would go before he wrote the letter
- He hoped I should come to see his son before he died.
- For what place did he anticipate we should start?
- Considering that the affair was of great consequence, he expected you would start for London.

- ඔහු සැමතිනුවුත් අසමැති නුමුත් ඔහු යන්වම ඕනැය නියා මම නිව්වා
- ඔහු ලිවුම ලියන්ට ඉස්සර ඔහු යනවා ඇත කියා මම ශිත නවා
- ඔහු ලිවුම ලියන්ට ඉස්සර ඔහු යනවා ඇත කියා මම හිතුවා
- තමාගේ පුතුයා මැරෙන්ව ඉස් සර ඔහුව දකින්ව මම ඒන වා ඇත කියා ඔහු බලාපො රෙන්තුව සිටියා (or වුනා)
- අපි මොන් ස්ථානයක්ව ස්ඩ ජි වත් වෙනවා ඇත කියා ඔහු බලාපොරෙත්තුව සිවිසාද?
- ඒ කාරනාව ඉතා වැදගත් එ කක් බව නල්පනාකර (or එකක් බැවින්) උඹලා ලො න්ඹොන් නුවරට සේව ව ත් වෙනවා ඇත කියා ඔහු බලාපොගේත්තුව සිරියා

EXERCISE.

Does he say he will do nothing at all? I think he does say so. If so, tell him to go home at once. Do you say you will not write a lesson to-day? No, I say that I will write as much as you wish, Sir. Then (if so) begin at once. What is it they say they will not do? They say they will not go to-morrow to church to hear our new minister preach. Did I promise that I would become your witness? Did I promise to become your witness? No, you said previously, that you would give witness against me. Did you not promise that you would go to the Court with me, to assist me about that difficult case? I think I said that I would go; but I forgot at that time. Does he think that we will go whether he goes or not? He said he hoped to meet you at the court whether there was anything to be done or not. He expects we shall go after we have written the letter. He expected we should come to dinner after we had done all the work. Do they think that he will go before I come? They think that he will go if you do not come soon. Did he think that we should go to Court about a very important matter before we had found witness? He could not have thought so. He, thinking that matter was not a very important one, said, he could not come. My friend started out to meet us, hoping (@co පොරෙන්තුව්) we should come to see his son before he died. He said previously that we should start for Colombo immediately, whether we wished or not. Did you ever believe that he would come, after we had started for Ceylon? No.

FORTY-EIGHTH LESSON.—නතලිස්අට්වෙනි පාඩමය.

Decide තිසු (or නිසම) කරනවා, Finish තිසු (or කම්මුතු) කරනවා

I can write to-day I could write yesterday, but

cannot now
I have often been able to write

I have often been able to write twenty letters a day

Previous to that, I had often been able to get there before him

I think I shall be able to write with this pen

I thought he would be able to write without me

I shall have become (shall be) able to undertake it by then

He said I should have become (or should be) able to do it before you came මට අද ලියන්ට පුළුවනි

ඊයේ මට ලියන්වී දැළුවෙන හි බුනා, නුමුත් දැන් බැ

දවසට ලිවුම් විස්සක් ලියන්ට මට නොයෙක් විට පුළුවන් වනා

ර්ට පලමුවෙන් ඔහුව ඉස්සර එහි පැමිනෙන්ට වට නො සෙක් වර පුළුවන්වුනා

මේ පැනෙන් ලියන්වී මට පුළු වන් වේය කියා මම ශිත නවා

මා නැතුව ලියන්ව ඔහුට පුළු වන්වේය කියා මම ණතුවා

එකලව ඒක බාරගන්ට මීව පූ එවන්වෙයි

උඹ එනනට ඉස්සර ඒක කර න්ට මට පුළුවන්වේස කියා ඔහු කිවුවා

EXERCISE.

Can you do to-day everything which I can do? There is nothing which I cannot do, if you can. Does he not say that we can do whatever we wish? Though they can write well, we cannot. Were you able to do anything yesterday which you cannot do to-day? Yes, but we can now do many things which we could not (2) do in our childhood. Were you ever able to run a mile in a minute? No, who was ever (නවද නුමුත්) able to run so fast as that? No one. Was the Judge able to decide your case yesterday, Sir? Though he tried he could not. Were they ever able to work as much as you? They were never yet able to work even half so much as I. The Judge has often been able to decide twelve or thirteen cases before noon. I have often been able to do more than I anticipated. I had often been able to live (රකුාවෙනවා) without much work, before my father died. I was often able to come here before you, whilst your father was alive. Do you think that you will be able to write without either pen or paper? I yesterday thought I should be able; but I do not think so now. Does he think that he will be able to take anything from me? I know that he yesterday thought that he would be able to take all you had (have). Does our teacher hope that we shall soon

be able to speak English well? I think he has no such hope. He said, he hoped we should be able in a short time to read English without his assistance. Will he (have) become able to decide important cases, before the other Judge goes? He will by then be able to undertake them; but I know that some persons thought that he would not be able to undertake so much work in so short a time.

FORTY-NINTH LESSON.—හතලිස්නමවෙනි පාඩමය.

I must write now, or I shall be unable to go

I must write to-morrow, or I shall be unable to go

I was obliged to write yesterday, or I should have been unable to go to-day

We were obliged to write yesterday, or we should have been unable to do so to-morrow

We have been obliged to write to-day, or he would have been unwilling to come

They had been (or were) obliged to write before we came He says I shall be obliged to

write to-day
He said I should be obliged to

write to-day
I said he would be obliged to

write to-day
I am obliged to write to-day

I am obliged to write to-day I shall be obliged to agree මම දන් ලියන්ට ඕනෑ; නැත් නම මට යන්ට බැරිවෙයි

මම හෙට ලියන්ට ඕනෑ ; නැ ත්නම මට යන්ට බැරිවෙයි ඊයේ ලියන්ට මට ඕනෑ වුනා, ලිවුවේ නැත්නම (or නොලි චීවානම) අද යන්ට මට බැරි

වෙයි ඊයේ ලියන්ට අපට ඕනැවුනා ; නොලිච්චානම් හෙට ලියන් ට අපට බැරිවෙයි

අද ලියනට අපට ඕනැවුනා; නොලිච්චානම් ඔහු එන්ට අකමැතිවෙයි

අපි එන්ට ඉස්සර ඔවුන්ට ලිය න්ට ඕනෑැවුනා

අද ලියන්ට මට බනැවේය කියා ඔහු කියනවා

අද ලියන්වී මව ඕනැවේය කියා ඔහු කිව්වා

අද ලියන්ට් ඔහුට ඕනැවේය කියා මම කිව්වා

මම අද ලියන්වම ඕනෑ

එකඟවෙන්ට මට ඕනැවෙයි

EXERCISE.

I must go at once, or I shall never be able togo. You must do to-day all you have to do. If you do not, you will never afterwards be able to do it in this life. He must agree with me to-day, otherwise he will afterwards be unable to agree. We must learn our lessons well to-morrow, otherwise we shall be unable to get a prize (නැත්තත්) this year. Will he be obliged to agree with us about that case? If he cannot settle it in any other way, he will. They will be obliged to do what we say; if they do not, we will pay them nothing. Shall you be obliged

to write to us often? We shall be obliged to write to you every day, otherwise we shall be unable to finish our affairs before next year. I was obliged to stay at home yesterday, for I was very ill. Though you were very ill you were not obliged to stay at home. You (were well enough) had health to go to the doctor's. We have often been obliged to do many difficult things whether we liked or not. They were obliged to begin without us, otherwise they would have been unable to have finished before night. He says he was obliged to do all I told him. He told me yesterday, that he had been obliged to finish learning all his lessons before breakfast. Did you think our servant was obliged to finish all the work before twelve? I know he has often been obliged to finish it before that time. I was obliged to go to Court every day before breakfast during the time there was no Judge. I think you will be obliged to go a great journey to-day. You thought I should be obliged to go yesterday. They hoped we should have to go to Court to-morrow; but since we can settle this matter at home, we shall not have to go to Court at all.

FIFTIETH LESSON.— පනස්ටෙනි පාඩමය.

අච්පා, අළුතාදී Within (during) ඇතුලහදි Lately අතරතුරේ Serious (important) බරපහල During I have a book මට (or මාලඟ) පොනක් තිබේ නවා I had a book මට (or මාලඟ) පොතන් නිබු මට පොතුන් ඕනැවුන සැම I have always had a book when 1 wanted one මට එයාන් නිඛනා I had (had) a book previous to ර්ට පුතමයෙන් මට පොතක් නිබුනා that හෙවි මට පොතක් ලැබේය I think I shall have (receive) කියා මම හිතනවා a book to-morrow හෙට මට පොතක් ලැබේය I thought I should have a book to-morrow නියා මම නිතුවා He will have had something ඊට ඉසසර ඔහුට යමන් ලැබෙ සී (or ලැබ්ලා තිබෙයි or ති before then බෙයි) We hoped he would have had ්ඊට ඉස්සර ඔහුට යමන් ලැබේ ය කියා අපි බලා පොරොත් something before then

I will have (eat) dinner if it is

ready

තුව සිදියා

කැම ලැසනිනම් මම කනවා

I will have (accept) a book if උඹ මට පොනක් දෙනවානම් you will give me one මම (ඒක) පිලිගනනවා

I hope we shall have good news to-morrow

He says he will have (take) something or other

I will have nothing which I ought not to have

Have you had any case (law

suit) lately

මම (ඒ.ක.) පිලිගනනවා තෙට අපට හොද ආරච් ලැබේ ය කිසා මව බලාපොරොත්තු වෙනවා වොනක් කුමුත් ඔහු ගනනවා ය කියා ඔහු කියනවා ගන්ට හරි නැති කිසිවක් මම ගනෙන්නෑ අඑහදි උඹේ යම් නඩුවක් තිබූ නාද? or උඹට යම් නඩුවක් පැමුනුනාද?

EXERCISE.

Have you anything which we have not? I have not now, but I hope I shall have. Can we suppose that he will never have (නොතිබේයකියා) anything good because he has not now? We know nothing about that. Do you think he has something which he ought not to have (තිබෙනවා)? I cannot say, but as he is a good man, I must suppose that he has not. Had he ever a book which belonged to you? He never had anything which belonged to me. Had he anything better than a wooden horse when he was a child? Yes, he had many things better than a wooden horse. Why do you ask such an easy question? Because I wish to know what he had. Do you think we had no good kinds of food when our teacher came to dine (eat food) with us? I know you had all good things. Have your parents lately had any case? They have had several during the past two or three weeks. Have you had to write anything to-day (ඕනැවුනාද)? I have had to write more than I wished. What law suits have you had this year? Some very serious cases have been decided this year in the new court. you had your breakfast when I came (එනකොට)? only had we had our breakfast, but we had had our dinner too before that, I had had (there was) nothing in my hand this morning before five. I have no doubt I shall receive good news to-morrow. I thought I should have got a letter before this. I thought he would have got an answer from his father this morning. If I bring a book will you have it to read, Sir? I will have nothing you bring.

FIFTY-FIRST LESSON.—පනස්එක්වෙනි පාඩමය.

Assist උපකාරකරනවා I believe what he says Translate පිටපත් කරනවා ඔහු කියන දේ මම විසවාසක රනවා He believes whatever I say

I believed anything he said (on any occasion)

He believed something that I said (on that occasion)

I have often believed everything he said

Before I came, they had believed all he told them

I had seen him taking something or other

I saw that he had taken a book (the book was gone) (he had the book)

I think we shall find him writing

You will see him write in a book

I will not look at him, even if he wishes

You shall not look at him, if you wish

I said I would not go for any one

He said I should not go upon any account

I shall have seen my father long before then

Do you see that he is planting some trees?

Did you see that he was rooting up a fine tree?

මම කියන මෞකතුමුත් ඔහු විසවාසකරනවා

ඔහු නියන දෙයක් මම විසවා සකලා

මම කිව් දෙයක් ඔහු විසවංස කලා

ඔහු නිව් සැම දේව මම නො යෙන්විට ව්සවාස නලා

ඔහු ඔවුන්ට කිව් සියලලම මම එනනට ඉස්සර ඔවුන් විසවා සකලා

ඔහු මොකක්ද එකක් ගතන වා මම දුටුවා

ඔහු පොතක් අරන් තිබෙන බ්ව මම දුටුවා

ඔහු පොතක් අරන් ඉනන

බ්ව මම දුටුවා ඔහු ලියමින් සිටිනවා අපට ස ඹ වේය නියා මම හිනනවා

ඔහු පොතක ලියනවා උඹ ද කිනවා ඇති

ඔහු නැමතිනුමුත් මම ඔහු දේ ස බලනොන්නැ

උඹලා කැමනිනුමුත් ඔහු දෙස බලන්ට මම ඉඩ දෙනෙන්නැ කා ජාසා නමුත් (කවුරුකියන නුමුත්) මම යනෙන් නැත කි යා මම කිව්වා

මොන කාරනාවක් නිසා නු මුත් මට යන්ව ඉඩ දෙනෙන් නැතකියා ඔහු කිව්වා

ර්ට බොහෝ කලයාට ඉස්සර මම මගේ පියා දකිනවා ඇනි ඔහු ගස් වගයක් හිටවන බව උඹට පේනවාද?

ඔහු ලකුණ ගහක් උදුරන බව උඹව පෙනුනාද?

EXERCISE.

Do I go every week to see my parents? You know more than I, what you do. He cooks his rice whenever I tell him. I took home all I could find. We each one told him to bring back whatever he takes away. Though they said it so positively, you did not believe. Did you ever build anything which I broke down? No, but I once broke down a house which you built. Have you done anything good this year? I have assisted many poor persons a little. Have you read many books this month? We have; and we have learnt to the end of the fiftieth

lesson of our new Singhalese lesson book. Had you learnt anything before that? Previous to that too we had learnt many important things. Did you see that wicked man stealing anything from that little boy? I saw that he was (is) trying to take something. I saw yesterday too that he had some bad design. Did you not see that I was trying to root up a big tree? They will see my brother do a great deal of work to-morrow. Why? Because they are coming to the place where he works. We shall find him sleeping at home. If you go now, you will find that he is not sleeping at home. ther he is at home or not, we will not see him. He shall not see us though he wishes. Did you say that he should not see you on any account whatever? I said yesterday not one of them should see us, however much they wished; because they previously said they would not speak with us. However that may be, I shall soon have settled all their affairs. Have you translated all the sentences of this book correctly? I have translated them as well as I can.

FIFTY-SECOND LESSON.—පනස්දෙවෙනි පාඩමය.

Pleased පුසනන, මනාප, පිය | Accordant with ශුරු, එකඟ. Displeased අපුසනන, අමනා 0. අපිය.

I am poor, but you are rich

He is miserable, though we are happy

I was extremely agitated; nevertheless, you were quite calm

He was exceedingly delighted at that fortunate event

I have been much interested with every thing I have seen ever since I came here They had been very fortunate

in every thing they did We shall be much alarmed if that terrible battle takes place in the night

I, we, will be obedient to all reasonable orders

I, we, you, he, they, will not be obedient to anything he says

මම දිලිඳුයි, නුමුත් තමුසේ පොහොසන්ව සිටිනවා

අපි වාසනාවන්ත නුමුත් ඔහු කාලකන්නිව සිවිනවා මම ඉතාමත්ම ච්චලවූනා; එ

ඉහත් උඹ මුළුමනිම්ම නිස් චලව සිතියා

ඒ වාසනාවන්න කාරනාවට ඔහු බොහෝ සෙයින් පුිති වුනා

මම මෙහි ආදු (ආවේලාවේ) ප ටන් මම දුවූ සැම දේවලට්ට මම බොහෝම පුිතිවුනා

ඔවුන් කල සියල්ලේදී ඔවුන් ඉතා වාසනාවන්තව සිටික ඒ භයන්කාර සුඩය රාතියේ සිඩවෙනවානම් අපි බො හෝ හයවෙනවා ඇති

සිහියට හුරුවූ සියළු අනාඥව ලට මම්, අපි, කීතරුවෙනවා ඔහු කියන කිසිවකට මම, &c., කිකරුවෙනෙන් නැත

You, he, they shall be obedient to every thing I say. I shall have been very ill before then

මම කියන සියලලටම උඹ, &c., කිකරුවෙනනටම ඕනෑ ජිට පුර්මගෙන් මට හදුබල රෝගයක් පැමිනෙනවා ඇති

If I come twice more, I shall have been here twenty times මම තව දෙසැරයක් මෙහි එ නවා නම් විසිසැරයක් වෙයි

EXERCISE.

Does he think I am poorer than you? I think that he thinks you are much richer than I. Who is as huugry as we? Many persons are more hungry than you. I wish to know whether any one was ever so miserable as we? I think no one was ever so miserable as you are now. They are always very happy. He was displeased with us (\$50) because we are happy. Though we were all extremely agitated, he laughed at us. Were you not much pleased with all that you saw? No. I was much displeased with every person and every thing. Did nothing important happen last night? I have heard that a very terrible battle took place; but I do not know whether it is true or not. Were the soldiers calm during the battle? They were, but their wives were much agitated during the whole time (ජීවේලාවමුළුල්මල්ම). We have been much delighted during the whole day. I have been much displeased with all that has taken place since the day Icame to this miserable place. What unfortunate event has happened? Nothing unfortunate has happened; all has happened most fortunately. We had been obedient to all his reasonable commands; but we had been obedient to no unreasonable (සිතියට නුරු නැති) command. We had been displeased with every thing before your brother came. We will be obedient to all reasonable things which he wishes us to do; but he says, that for the future he will not be obedient to even one of our commands. Yes, he said yesterday that he would not be obedient to you. Shall we be hungry before dinner? I think you will. He thought I should be thirsty. Have you been to your father's house to-day? If I go three times more I shall have been thirty times to my father's house.

FIFTY-THIRD LESSON.—පනස්තුන්වෙන් පාඩමය.

නවා Got done කෙරෙව්වා

Get written ලියවනවා Got written ලිගයව්වා

Get done (by some one) කරව | Get done for one's self (by some one) කරවාන නතවා Got done for one's self කරවා ශතතා

I am going to the tailor's in order to buy a hat, and get a new coat made

He is going to get a house built in a few months

Are you going to get this sewing done by a tailor?

Are you going to get (take) a tailor to do this sewing for you?

No, I shall do it myself and

save the expense

We must get this work done (or do this work) as soon as possible

I wrote a letter and sent it to you by your servant

I got a letter written by my old teacher

I have often got twenty letters

written in one day
I must both get this account
made out, and my English
lesson learnt

How beautiful this flower is!

is it not?

What large tusks this elephant has (has he not)! and see what a large head too!

How fortunate he is in every thing he does!

What a fortunate man he was in all he did!

තොප්පියක් මිලේට ගනන පි නිසත් අළුත් කබායක් මස් සවාගනන පිනිසත් මම මැ කුම්කාරයා ලකට යනවා

මාස සවල්පයනට පසු ඔහු ගෙ යන් හදවාගන්ට යනවා

උඹ මේ මැනුම් මැනුම්කාරමය ක් ලවා මස්සවාගන්නට ග නවාද?

මේ මැහුම් මස්සවා<mark>ගන්නට</mark> උඹ මැහුම්කාරයෙක් <mark>ගන්</mark> ට සනවාද ?

නෑ, මමම ඒවා මහලා ඒ විය අම ඉතුරු කර ගනනවා

පුළුවන් ඉක්මනට අපි මේ වැ මේ කරවා (or කර) ගන්ට ඕනෑ

මම ලියුමක් ලියා තමුසේගේ වැඹකාරයා අත තමුසේට එච්චා

මගේ පරන ගුරුවරයා ලවා මම ලියුමක් ලියවාගුනතා

මම නොගෙක්විට එක දව සේ ලියුම් විස්ස<mark>ක් ලිව්වා</mark>

මම මේ ගනනන ලියන්ටන් ම ගේ ඉංගි්සි පාඩම ඉගන ගන්ටන් ඕනෑ

මේ මල ඉකාපමන ලසුන

නොවේද!

මේ ඇතාට කොපමන ලොකු අල තිබෙනවා නොවේද! උගේ ඔළුව කොපමන ලො කුද කියාත් බලාපන්!

ඔහු කරන සියල්ලේදී ඔහු කොපමන වාසනාවන්න

නොවේද!

ඔහු කල සියල්ලේදී ඔහු කො පමන වාස නාවන්ත මනු ෂාගෙයන සිටියා නොවේද!

EXERCISE.

By whom are you going to get that work done? I am going to the tailor's to get that work done, and to get a (pair of) trousers made; for I can get them well made by him. Did you get any one last year to plant beautiful trees in your garden? Yes, I got five strong and clever men to do that work for me. Moreover, I got that work done extremely well by them. But you did the work of your garden yourself, and saved the expense.

In how many months can I get a large house built? If you take good workmen to make it, you can get it finished in a very little time. Did I not say they were to (must) settle that matter as soon as possible? Nevertheless, they have not begun it. By whom have you got your letters written so quickly? I have got my old teacher to write them all for me. Did you ever get four or five English lessons learnt in one day? I often learnt fifty lessons in a month when I went to school. finished writing those letters before he came? I did not write them myself, but I got them written by my friend. Have you got your hair cut by our new barber? No, I got (it) cut by our old servant. Does he say that he will get all his accounts corrected to-day? No, but he said yesterday that he would get all his affairs settled as soon as possible. He says they shall finish learning all these lessons to-day, whether they like or not. Did not I always say they would have to learn them? He must finish doing all as quickly as possible. What a large book this is, is it not? Look how much larger this is than that! How small a child is this child who is here! But how happy has he been in all that he has done!

FIFTY-FOURTH LESSON.— පනස්හතරවෙනි පාඩමය.

Fulfil, accomplish
I used to see a certain friend
of mine every day

I saw (or used to see) him continually a few years ago

I am a friend of his; and he is a friend of mine

Some friends of ours have come

Some of our friends have

Is he a brother of my father's?

Is he one of my father's brothers?

Is he the brother of your father who used to fight?

He is a brother of (mine) my father's who used to quarrel

ඉඟුකරනවා

ම්ම සැමදුම මගේ (එක්තර) මිනුගෙක් දකින්ට පුරුදුව සිටියා

අවුරුදු සවල්පයකට ඉස්සර මම නිපාරම ඔහුව දකිනවා (or අකින්ට පුරුදුව සිටියා) මම ඔහුගේ මිනුගෙකි; ඔහු

මගේ මිනුයෝ වගයක් ඇවිත්

ඉනනවා අපේ මිනුසින්**ගෙන්** ස**මහරෙ** ක් ඇවිත් ඉන්නවා

ඔහු මගේ පියාගේ ස**හෝදර** යෙක්ද ?

ඔහු මගේ පියාගේ සහෝදරයි න්ගෙන් එක්කෙමන ක්ද?

ඹිකු (or මොනු) ගහගන්ට පු රුදුව සිටික උඹේ පියාගේ සහෝදරයාද?

ඔහු දබරකරන්ට පුරුදුව සිරි ය (මගේ) මගේ පියාගේ සමහ්දුරගෙනි I am accustomed to be at peace මම සඳුම ඉදහාම සමග සමා with every one

He was accustomed to make haste and finish his work early

He is in the habit of doing one thing at once

You must not fail to be here exactly at eight o'clock

He always fails in what he undertakes

Have you failed to apprehend the thief?

He will succeed if he tries; for he never yet failed

දුනගෙන් සිවින්ට පුරුදුව සිරිනවා

ඔහු ඉක්මන්කර තමාගේ වැ බේ වේලාසනයෙන් තීන්ද කරන්ට පූරුදුව සිවියා

ඒක සැරයකට ඒකා ලෙයක් කරන සිරිතක් (පූරුදෙක්) ඔහුට තිබෙනවා

උඹ විරදින්නේ නැතුව හරිය ටම අටට මෙහි ඇවින් සිහි නනට ඕනෑ

ඔහු බාරගන්න සියලල (දේ) ගැන ඔහුට නිතරම `බැරි **මෙ**නවා

ඉහාර අලලන්ට උඹලාට බැ රවුනාද?

උත්සන්කරනවානම් ඔහුට පූ ළුවන්වේ; ඔහුට තවම කවී දුවත් බැරිවුනේ නැ

N. B.—Used to do, &c., is not employed so frequently in Singhalese as in English to express the repetition of the verb; for this purpose the present tense is often used for the past also, but in some connection which indicates the time referred to:-see above.

EXERCISE.

I was accustomed to do many things in my youth which I do not do now. Was this man ever a friend of yours? He was never a friend of mine, but he was once a friend of my father's. Were you accustomed to (or did you) see all your friends every day? No, I was accustomed to see them only once a week. Were you accustomed to do all you wished (wish)? No, but he is accustomed to do all he wishes. Are you always at peace with your father's sisters? I am not at peace with them now, but I was last year. Are some friends of ours come? No, those who are come are the carpenter's friends. Is this child a son of your son's? No, he is a child of my brother's. Is this one of your brothers who were accustomed to fight so much? No, he is my brother who was accustomed to learn so much. They must become accustomed to do one thing at once. he not the habit of failing in what he tries to do? Sometimes he fails, but generally (වනාම) he succeeds. Were you accustomed to obey your parents? Yes, I was always accustomed to obey them. Have some of her friends succeeded in catching that wicked thief? They are accustomed to accomplish all they undertake. Were you accustomed to (did you) write to your father once a week? We wrote to him every day. Is this the boy who used to quarrel with us so much when we went to school? No, this is a brother of his. I always failed to learn my English lesson before a brother of mine assisted me; but after he came, I always succeeded in learning them well. If I succeed he will be extremely delighted. Do not fail to find all the things we want. He must not fail to come (without fail වරදිග හාත් තැතුව) at the time I want. I must see my father to-day without fail.

FIFTY-FIFTH LESSON.—පනස්පස්වේනි පාඩමය.

ඔහු අද උඉද් හියාට පස්සේ අපට සිබවුනාවූ සියලල ඔහු ගෙ දුර ආචාම අපි ඔහුට කියනවානම් ඔහු මක්කරනවා ඇති කියා උඹ හිතනවාද? ඔහු මක්කරනවා ඇදද කියා මම දනෙන් නැත නුමුත් ඔනු ගෙට ඇතුල්වූන හැතියේම සියළුම කාරනා ඔහුට ක්ගනනට මම නියම්කරගන ඉනනවාය. පාවද උඹ **කො**පමන මසලලම්කලාද කියාත් වැඩිකලේ කොපමන රිකද කියාත් උඹ මගේ කොයි අනාඥවකටවත් කිකරුවුනේ නැ ති බවත් මම ඔහුට කියනෙනමි. මතතට මම කැමතිවූ කොයි ලදයක් නුමුත් උඹ කරනනටම ඕනැය. උඹ අකිකරුවෙන කොයි විටික නුමුන් මම උඹට අච්චුකරනෙනමි. මට එන සුමානයේදී කොලඹට හිහින් එහි කි්ප දවසක් පුමාදවෙන්ට ම්ව්ය කියා මම නිවානවාය. මගේ සහෝදරයා මගේ කාරනා බාරගන්ට අකමැතිව සිටිය තුමුත් මම නැති අතර ඔහු ඒවා සියලුම බාරගනනවා ඇත. අනුමාන නැතුව සයවීමට බො හෝ දේවල් මගදී අපට සිබවෙනවා ඇත නුමුත් ඔහුත් මමත් මොන දෙයකටවත් සයනොවෙන හැරියට නියමකරගන ඉනනවාය. උඹ මට කිවාවූ භවල්ප දේවල් ඇර ගමනට වෙන යම් ඉදයක් උඹට ඕනැවේද? ලොකු කරනතයකුත් හොඳ අස්වයන් බොහෝ දෙනකුත් මිස වෙන කිසිවක් මට ඕනෑ වෙනෙන් නැත කියා මම හිතනවාය. ඒකත් උනුත් අපට ලැබෙනවානම් තුන් දවසකට ඉස්සර මුළු ගමන නිෂුකරන් ට අපට පුළුවන්වේනවා ඇත. ඔවුන්ට ඒපමන ඉක්මනට ඒක කරන්ට බැරිවේය කියා උඹ හිතනවාද? ඔවුන්ට මක්කරන්ට පුළුවන්වේද කියා මම දනෙන් නැත. නුමුත් බැරිවේග කියා මීම හිතනවාය. ඊයේ මෙහි ඇවින් අමේ මාමාගේ මරනය ගැන අපට කිවුවාවූ මිනිස්සු හැරී ගොස් අපේ කාරනා අපට බේරාදෙන්ට කියා අපි ඔවුන්ගෙන් ඉලලනවානම් ඔවුන් එ මස් කරනවා ඇදද? ඔවුන් එපමන මාංශි ගුනෙන් නැත කියා මම හිතනවාය. ඒ නිසා තමුනනාන්සේම ගොසින් ඒක ක රන්ට ඕනෑය. තමුනනාන්මස් මට කරුනාවච්ත් පෙනිනවා නම් මම තමුනනාන්ශස්ගේ සියළු අනාඥවලට කිකරුවී මුළු මනිම්ම තමුනනාන්සේගේ කැමැත්තට යටහන්වෙන්නේම එසේ හැන්නම් මම කඩිනමින්ම මේ ස්ථානමයන් අහක්වේ නෙනමි. අපේ සියළු බඩු ගෙපායන්ට පොරෙන්දුවූනාවූ වැඩ කාරයා පැහලා හිය බැවින් (ran away) වගේ වියා තමාගේ

පරන ගෙදරට හිතින් බඩු සියලලම නිසි අඥමට තිබෙනවාද කියා බලන්ට නියමකරගින ඉනුනවාය කියා කිවාය. මමත් එහි යන්ට හිතාගන උනනාය. ඉක්මනට ගෙදර හැරිඑන්ට බලාපොරෙන්තුවෙම්. මට මතක්නැතිනොවෙනවානම් උඹ මගෙන් ඉල්ළු පොතුත් ගෙනෙන්නෙමි. අපි ඔහුට අනකර නවානම් ඔහු ලිදට ගොහින් අපට බොනනට විතුර විකක් ගේනවා ඇති කියා උඹ හිතනවාද? උඹ ඔහුට අන්කරනවා නම් සහරාකටම ඔහු ගේනෙන් නැත නුමුන් කරුනාවෙන් ඔහුට කියනවානම් ඔහු ගේනවා ඇත උඹ අද රාතියේ ගෙද රට් පැමිනෙන්ට පුථමගෙන් බඩහිනි වේනවානම් උඹ කරන් ට හිතාගන ඉනෙන් මොකද ? මම පාන්කාරයෙකුගේ ගෙද රට ගොහින් පාන් ගොඩියක් මිලේට ගනනට කල්පනාකරග් න ඉනනවාය. උඹට කනනට පුළුවන් වෙන මොකද? නො **නො**ත් උඹ කරන්ව සිතාගන ඉනෙන් මමාකද? මට හොද බන්මාළු දෙන බව මම දන්නාවූ, පාරේ සිටිනනාවූ මිතුයෙක් ලඟට අනෙනම්. අපි එනනට පලමුවෙන් උඹේ සිහෝදරයා ලියුම් සියලලම ලියා නාම්මුතුවේය නියා උබේ පියා හිතනවාද? නැත ඔහු ලියනනට පටින්ගනනට පලමුවෙන් අපේ ගමන තීන්දුවේය කියා ඔහු ශිතනවාය. අද උදේ මෙහි ඇවින් අපේ ඉගයි දෙරවල්ද ජමින්ලද කඩාදමනවාග නියා නිදු උස ඇති ශක්තිමත් මිනිහා රැවෙන්නට පලමුවෙන් තමුසේට අලලා ගන්ට පුළුවන්වේද? ඒ උස ඇති ශක්තිමත් මනුෂෳයා මගේ සහෝද්රයාය ඔහු එයාතාර කිසි ඉදයක් කිව්වා වෙන්ට බැරිය නුමුත් අපට උපකාරකරන පිනිස පොලිස්කාරයන් කිප දෙ නෙක් ලබාගනනට අපට පුළුවන්නම් හෙට එලිවෙනනට ඉස්සර අනි ක් මිනිහාව අලලාගන්ට අපට පුළුවන්වේ. උඹ කිව් එක නොකියා ඒ කාරනාව සම්පු ක්ණියෙන්ම විභාගක රන්ට ඕනෑව තිබුනාය. මම කිවු එක මිට මතක නැත නුමුත් මම බොරුවක් කිව්වා වෙන්ට බැරිබව මට සහතකයි. මීම උ ඹව නැවත අකිනනට පුථමයෙන් ඒ බව උඹට ඔප්පුකරන්ට මට පුළුවන් වේය කියා මම බලාපොරෙන්තු වෙනවාය. යෝ සැප් උඹ මෙනා්ලයට යන්ට ඉස්සර මෙහි ඇවිත් උඹලා ඊසේ කලේ මොකද කියාත් උඹලා සෑම දෙනාම අද කරන්ට යන් නේ මොකද කියාත් මට කියාපනන. ඔවු මහත්මයා ඒ සියලු ගැන තමුනතාන්සේට කියා දෙනතට මම බොහොම සන් තෝසය. එයින් සමහරකට හමුනනාන්සේ බොහොම පුසන් න වෙන බව මට හතතකය. අපි ඉසකා්ලයට යන්ට පිටත්ඉව නකොට විලියම් ගල් ලෑලලක්වන් පොතක්වන් ගෙන යන් මන් නැත කියා න් මම කැමති නුමුන් අකමැති නුමුන් ඒ සියල් ලම මම ගෙනයන්ටම ඕනෑය කියාන් කීවාය. ීඑබැවින් මම සියඑම පොතුත් ශල් ලැලි දෙකත් අරන් ඒවා වඩා බර නැති නිසාන් සෙකා්ලය වඩා දුර නැති නිසාන් ඔහු වෙනුවට ඒවා ගෙනයන්ට මම් කොහෙත්ම අකමැති නැති නුමුත් ඔහු එප මන ආඩඹරවූ කම්මැලිවූ ලම්කෙකු සිටින බැවින්මම කන්නා වූය කියා මම කීවාය. ඔහු කල එකට ඔහු ලැජ්ජාවුනාය කියා ම්ම හිතනවාය මක්නිසාද අපි මෙනා්ලයෙන් ඇරෙනවිට මම ලපාත් මත්තොම සෙනා්ලයට ගෙනා නිසා ඔහු ඒවා සියලුම ගෙදර ගෙනයන්ට නියමකරනන ඉනනවාය කියාඔහු <mark>කිවාය.</mark> මතතට ඔහු වඩා කරුනාවන්තව සිටින්ටත් මම ඔහුයේ පසු හිය කරුනානැතිකමට කමාවේය කියාත් බලාපොරෙත්ත<u>ු</u> ඉවනවාය කියා ඔහු කියනනට ර් යෙදුනාය. අලප් පාඩම් ඊයේ කම්මුතුකරනනව අපට පුළුවන්වුනාශ. එබැවින් අද අපට ඉසල්ලම්ට යන්ට පූළුවන. එහෙන් මගේ කකුල තවම බො ඉහාම දුව්ලව තිබෙන නිසා වඩා දුවනනට මට් බැරිය. නිය අවුරුදේ මම වැවිලා මගේ කකුල කැමෙනනට ඉස්සර මට හොඳට දුවනනට පුළුවන තිබුනාය. දවසකට හැතැක්ම ග නනක් දුවනනට මීට නොගෙක්විට පුළුවන්වුන නුමුන් එවක් පටන් මට් කොහෙත්ම දුවනනට පුළුවන්වුමෙන් නැත සුමුත් ඉහට මගේ මාමා බලන පිනිස යනනට මිට පුළුවන්වේග කි **ශාන් උඹටන් ඔහුටන් දෙන**නාවම මා සමග යනනට පුළුවන් වේග කියාත් බලාපොරෙත්තුවෙම් නුමුත් මට එපමණ දුරට **යන**නට බැරිවේය කියාත් මගේ මාමා මා බලන පිනිස එන් නට බොහොම සන්තෝසවේනවා ඇත කියාත් උඹ කිව්වාය කියා මම හිතනවාය. ඊයේ සිබවුනාවූ සුළු කාරනාවක් අද වත් හෙටවත් මම උඹට කියනනට ඕනැය. නැත්නම් ඒක මට මතකහැතිවෙනවාට අනුමාන නැත. උඹට දන්ම යන් නට ඕනෑ නැත්නම් මම ඒක උඹට දැන් කියාමදුනෙනම්. විලියම්ගෙන්, මම ඔහුට කියාපු ලේ කොරීමට පලමුවෙන් ඒ වැඩ ඔක්කොම තීන්දුකරන්ටම ඕනෑද කියා මම ඇසුවාය. එක දෙයක් තීන්දුකරනනට පලමුවෙන් වෙන එකක් පටන් නොගෙන සිරින්ටීම ඕනෑය කියාත් නැත්නම් ඔහුට කිසි දෙයක් කරන්ට බැරිවේග කියාත් ඔහුගේ කාරනාවලට මැද තත්වී ඔහුගේ වැඩ පුමාදකෙරීමට වඩා අපි ගෙදර ආවාම වේන සම් හොඳවූ ඉදසක් කරන්ට අපට ලැබේය කියා ඔහු බලාපොරෙන්තුවුනාය කියාන් ඔහු කිවාය. තවද අපට අක් කරුවෙනනට ඔහුට නොමයක්විට ඕනැවූනායකියාත් නැත් නම් තමාගේ සමාමියාට කිකරුවෙන්ට බැරිවේය කියාත් අපේ පියාව අපුසනන නොකරන පිනිස නැවතත් අපව අපුසනන කරන්ට ඕනැවේය කියාත් ඔහු කිව්වාය. උඹට ඕනැකලාවූ කොයි දෙයක් නුමුත් උඹට සෑම පුණාවලදීම ලැබුනාද ? සෑම පුණාවලදීම ලැබුනේ නැත. මට නොලැබුනාවූ බොහෝ දේ විල් මට ලැබේය කියා මම නොයෙක්විට බලාපොරෙන්නු වූ නෙමි. මේ වේලාවට ඉස්සරින් මගේ පියාගෙන් මට ලිසු මක් ලැබේග කියා මම අද පාන්දර බලාපොරෙන්නු වුනාග නුමුත් තවම මට ලැබුනේ නැත. තමුණේ ඔහුව දකිනිනුව ප්ලමුවෙන් අනුමාන නැතුව මගේ ලිසුම ඔහුට සමහවෙයි. උ ඹ කියන සැම දේවල්ම මම විස්වාසකරනවාය නුමුත් මගේ පාඩම හොඳට ඉගනගනනට පලමුවෙන් නොයි කාරනාවක් නිසාවත් මට යන්ට ඉඩඉදුනෙන් නැත කියා මගේ ගුරුන් නාන්සේ මට කිවුවාය. මම ඒක දන් ඉතනගන්න බව උඹට පෙනෙන්නේ නැදද? හිහින් උඹේ පාඩමක් හොදට ඉගුන ගනිනන.

APPENDIX.*

PARADIGMS.

NOUNS.

MASCULINE GENDER.

Sing.	Definite.	Sing. Indefinite.		Plural.
	[ఞ.]	[එක් & කෙනෙක්.]	[@), ලා,වරු,උ,ඉ.]
	පුතුයා	පුතුයෙන්	1	පූතුයෝ
AND THE PARTY OF	(දිසියා	අයියා යොගනක්	2	අයියාලා
Nouns of	පියා	පියෙක් or		(පිසවරු
relation-	MANUAL TO STATE OF ST	පිය ෙනා නෙන්		
ship and	මස්සිනා	මස්සිනාකෙනෙන්	3 .	(මස්සිනා වරු
office.	ගැනිසා	ගැනිගෙන්		නැතිවරු .
	(ගුරුවරයා	ගුරුවරයෙක්		(ගුරුවරු
	ඇතා	ඇගෙනක්		(ඇත්තු
	වෙද	වෙදෙන්	4-	වෙද්දු
	හොරා	හොරෙන්		(හොරු
	අලියා	අලියෙක්	5	ි අලි ම්ලාද පිටුවුරු
	මුලාදැනියා	මුලාදැනියෙක්	0	මූලාදැනි-වරු

FEMININE GENDER.

Sing. Def. [&.]	Sing. Indef. [ඉයෙක්.]	Plural [ඉගෙස්, ඉවරු]
සනි	සතියෙන්	සනියෝ, සනිවරු
සහෝදරි	සහෝදරියෙක්	සහෝඅදියෝ
වැඩකාරී	වැඩනාරියෙන්	වැඩනාරියෝ
88	ර්රියෙක් -	ජ ි රියෝ

Many words of a feminine meaning are irregular; as,

	., 01 40 01 10 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	8,
තායදීාව	ගාස සිාවෙක්	සායදීාවෝ, සායදීාවරු
දුව	දුවෙන්	දුවරු
අම්මා	අවිමායෙකුනෙක්	අම්මාලා, අම්මාවරු
මව්	මවෙන්, මව්කෙනෙන්	මච්චරු

^{*} The following is an extract from a Grammar which will, probably, shortly be printed.

NEUTER GENDER.

	S	Sing. L	Def. [4]	Indef. [ක්]	Plural [var	rious]
.1		110011111111111111111111111111111111111	පෙව්විය පුටුව	පෙව්වියක් පුටුවක්	පෙව්වී පුටු	
	Final double consonant or	9 6	විත්ත ලෙලල	ඉනනන් ලෙලලන්	ඉනි ලෙලි	
2	(a) - by	92 0	වැනින නැනිර	පැතිතක්	පැති නැකිරි	
	(b)-by any other vowel.	3	වනත දිහාව්ට	වනතක් පිහාව්වක්	වතු පිහාටු	
	Corner Anner (සැපුර ගව	පැදුරක් කවන්	පැදුරැ කටවල්	
3	The state of the s		ඟ: ඞ ආර	ගොඹන් පාරන්	ගොඩවල් පාරවල්	
4	other single con-		ල ල	අවාත් මලක්	අත් මල්	
	C BOHRITE	,				

DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

MASCULINE AND FEMININE.

	Sing. Def.	Sing. Indef.	Plural.
Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Abl. Voc.	ධීනය විනිසාගෙන් ධීනිසාව ධීනිසාව ධීනිසා	ධිවමයක් <mark>ගෙන</mark> ධිවියෙක් ධිවියෙක් ධිවියෙක්ව ධිවියෙක්	දුතුයෝ දුතුයන්ගේ,දුතුයින්ගේ දුතුයන්ව, දුතුයින් දුතුයන් (ව) දුතුයින් දුතුයන්ගෙන්, දුතුයින් දුතුයෙන්
Nom. Gen. Dat.	සති] සති]ගේ සතිුව &c.	සතියෙන් සතියෙනුගේ සතියෙනුව සැදි	සතියෝ සතින්ගේ සතින්ට ඊද.

Plural, in Co, Doi, C and g.

Gen. අසියාලාගේ පියවරුන්ගේ නො Dat. අසියාලාව පියවරුන්ට නො	රු අලි රුන්ගේ අලින්ගේ රුන්ට අලින්ට රුන් අලින්[න් රුන්ගෙන් අලින්ගෙ රුනි
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NEUTER GENDER.

Nom. & Acc. Gen. Dat. Abl.	Sing. Def. පෙච්චිය පෙච්චියේ පෙච්චියට පෙච්චියෙන්	Sing. Indef. පෙච්චියන් පෙච්චියන පෙච්චියනට පෙච්චියනින්	Plural. පෙව්රි පෙව්විවල පෙව්විවලට පෙව්විවලින්
Nom. & Acc. Gen.	වනන වගනන් &c.	ව්තනක් ව්නනයා &c.	වතු වතුවල &c.
Nom. & Acc.	ගෙය, or ගේ	ගෙයක්	ගෙවල්
Gen.	ගෙයි	ගෙයක	ගෙවල්වල
Dat.	ගෙට	ගෙයකට	ගෙවල්වලට
Abl.	ගෙයින්	ගෙයකින්	ගෙවල්වලට
Nom. & Acc.	කට	කටන්	කවවල්
Gen.	යාවේ	කටන	කවවල්වල
Dat.	යාවට	කටනට	කවවල්වලට
Abl.	කුවෙන්	කටනින්	කවවල්වලින්

VERBS.

INDICATIVE.

f.	
Present	
	Jun Jone time
	E.

[For all the persons.] Explanative. Declarative.

ದ್ಯಾಂಧಿಯನ್ನು සාදමනත්

සාදවශනාජ

Involitive arecando Causative සාදවනවා

Volitive. angeres

ලිවෙන

සැදුමන් සැදෙව්වේ

සැදුවා සැදුනා සැදෙව්වා

Vol. Invol.

Future.

සාදසාවා ඇති (also for 2nd & 3rd persons sing. & pl. සැදෙනවා ඇති (do. do. සාදවනවා ඇති (

Vol. Invol.

Perfect.

තිබෙනෙන් නි ෙබ ෙනන් ශූම නොජ සිපිම නොජ නිමෙනවා නීමෙනවා ශූනපාචා සජනවා ජිමෙනචා

තිබෙබනපා

Adjectival.

සාදනතාවු or සාදන සැදෙනනාවූ, ද සාදවනනාවූ, ද

නැයින නැදෙන නැදෙම් සැදුවාවූ, සැදුනාවූ, සැදෙව්වාවූ,

සාදුම්, හදයි) හැදේ) භාදුවයි)

8 8 8 8 8 0,000,000,000 නිබෙනනාව, නිබෙනනාවූ, සාද ජාවේනනාවූ සැද් ජාවේනනාවූ සැද් ඉනනාවූ, සැද් සිටිනනාවූ, සැද් පිරිනනාවූ,

නිමේන නිමේන ඉනන සිරින ජිමවන ජිමවන

සාද තිබුනාවූ, සාද තිබුන සැදී රාබනාවූ, සැදී තිබුන සැදී ලන්නාවූ, සැදී ලත් සැදී සිම්සාවූ, සැදී සිමිය සැදවා තිබුනාවූ, සාදවා තිබුන			nll— $make.$) $Plural.$ $encessing$ $encessing$ $encessing$ $encessing$ $encessing$ $encessing$ $ences$ $ences$ $ences$ $ences$ $ences$ $ences$ $ences$
S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S			Plural. S. S. S. S. S. S.
ක්ක්ක්ක් නිස්ත්තික් නිස්තික්ක්	66006	hural. වමු පම්ම මමවම	P නතාම, නෙනාම
දේ ජනුනාව, සාද ජ දේ ජනුනාව, සැඳී ද දේ සම්යාව, සැඳී ද දී සම්යාව, සැඳී ව ජනුනාව, සැඳී	ජ්වේ ජ්වේ කිරීම සිරුසි) ජ්වේ	prson. Past Plural. සැදුවෙනු සැදුනෙමු සැදුදෙව්වෙමු	8300 8100 8100 8100 8100
8 8 8 8 8 25 2	8 8 8 8 8 0.50 60 60 90 5 6 6 7 5	irst pe	ke.)
		r the fular.	ill—make.) සාදනවා, සැදෙනවා සාදවිනවා
	Future Perfect. Ind 3rd persons, do. do. do.	Additional declarative forms for the first person. In Singular. Each Singula	[I, we, will—not, shall—make.] සාද ඇදෙනු සාද නාව, , හා දේ ඇදෙනු සාද නවා, සාද වයදකු සැද නවා
ජීවාමපේ ජීවාමපේ සිරිමේ ජීවමේ	d 3rd of	Far & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &	Fut ill—n ga gaga
නිවුමන් රම්වමන් රමන්න් නිවුමන්	F and an	eclara	(I, we, will coef-ageage), coef-ageage
8 8 8 8 8 0,20,20,20,20	so for	itional de ingular. සාදම සැදෙමි සාදෙම්	(I,
	ණනන රූපය	Additional of Present Singular. Case & Case	නොන්ද දෙනෙන් වෘතන
	20 44 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	Prese	Singular. Do, care, SDD, care,
ජිතිව සිනිය ජිතිය ජිතිය ජිතිය	ජිමේන ව. ඇ ති (also for 2nd and 3rd persons. නිමෙනවා ඇති (do. ල්:නාවා ඇති (do. සිටිනවා ඇති (do. නිමෙනවා ඇති (do.		Fi (I, we, will— Singular. සාදනවා, සාදිනවාම සාදායදන සාඉදනවා, සාදෙනෙනම්, හැදෙයුණු සාදවනවා, සාදවනනනම්, සාදවයුණු
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අදිමින් ඇර ... අැරපිය, ඇරපන් දි උස්තීන් උසා, උදෙලා උයාපිය, උයාපන් උසුලමින් උසුලා උසුලාපිය, උසුලාපන් The rest, except the verb "To be," according to the last two.

ADDEND 1.

To page 9, VII. add

5. ඔ Is a combination of ම (very short) and ධ, as:—දඹ amba, කුඹ koomba; සුව of න් and ඩ; පව of න් and ඩ; සා of න් and ධ; දෙ of න් and ද; දැ of න් and ද;

To page 18, N.B., add

III. In the termination සි, the to is not pronounced. The remaining vowel sound ඉ is merged into a preceding ඉ, and slightly lengthens it; as: — කා විනිසි nearly equal to සැමති. Where the final සි is preceded by අ or අා, it forms a diphthong, as: — මාසි mamy, the final syllable being pronounced exactly like the English word my.

ERRATA.

Page 9, line 31, for වඩ, read මඬ. Lessons XVIII. and XIX., for ඉපුයි, read ඉපුයි. Page 50, line-3, for පොහන්, read පොහන්.

" 53, line 27, omit නුමුත් උඹ.

,, 53, line 32, for කිවා, read කියනවා. ,, 53, last line, for නැ ත, read නැ.

,, 53, last line, for නැව, read නෑ. ,, 64, line 15, for නිවේ, read නිවේ.

" 64, line 37, for මෙවෙනතුරු, read මෙවෙනතුරු.

,, 67, line 5, for මේනි, read මෙනි.

" 68, last line, for we and us, read you.

,, 70, line 1, for හිඳු, read හිතු. ,, 83, line 13, for යඩ read යන්ට.

,, 85, line 19, for ලියනට, read ලියන්ට.

,, 85, line 24, for ඩනැ, read ඕනැ.

,, 89, line 25, for ඉතාමනම, read ඉතාමක්ම.

,, 93, line 7, for එක, read එක, twice.

" 94, line 10, for සිබවුනාවූ, read සිබවුනාවූ,

,, 95, line 23, for 33, read 33.

,, 96, line 17, for තිදු, read තිපු.

FIFTY-SIXTH LESSON.—පනස්හමෙන් පාඩමය.

If he does this, or if he has already done it, he will obtain some money

If I were to do this I should obtain some money

If I should do this he would

be very angry

Should they do this, I should be very sorry, and so would you, and I am sure he would too

If he did this last year he must have obtained some

money

Had he done this last night, he would have obtained some money before this; but as he did not do it, he got nothing

If I came you must have seen

me

Had I come yesterday, you would have seen me

What can I do if he goes away?

What could I do if he were to go away to-morrow?

What could I have done had he gone yesterday?

What shall I do or what will they do if he dies?

What would you do if they were to die soon?

What would he have done had they died last week?

ඔනු මේක කරනවානම් නො හොත් දැනව ඒක කරතිබේ නවානම් ඔහු මුදල් ලබාගන් නවා ඇති

මම මේ.ක කලොත් මව මුදල් ලැබේ

මම මේක කලොත් (කරන්<mark>ම</mark> යෙදුනොත්) ඔහු හරහවෙයි

ඔවුන් මේක කලෝන් මට බො හොම කනගාටු හිතෙයි උඹ ත් කනගාටුවෙයි ඔහුත් කන ග ටුවෙනබව මට සනතකයි

තිය අවුරුදෙද් ඔහු මේක කලා නම් ඔහු මුදල් ලබාගනනාවේ

නාහාම ඕනැ

ඔහු ජියේ රානියේ මේන කලා නම් මීට පලමුවෙන් ඔහුට මුද ල් ලැබේ ; නුමු න ඔහු ඒන නොකල නිසා ඔහුට මොක වත් ලැබුනේ නැ

මම ආවානම් උඹ මා දුටුවා වේ

දිනුනට ඕනැ

මම ඊයේ ආවානම් උඹ මා දකි නවා ඇති

ඔහු යනවානම් (හියො**න්**) මට මක්කරන්ට පුළුවඥ?

ඉනු හෙව හිගොත් (or යන්ට හියොත්) මව මන්කරන්ව පු ළුවන් (වේ) ද?

ඔහු ඊගේ ගියානම් මට මක්කර

න්ට පුළුවන් වේද?

ඔහු මැරුනොත් මම මක්කරම් ද (මම මක්කරන්ට පුළුමදෑ) නොහොත් ඔවුන් මක්කර නවා ඇඳද?

ඔවුන් ඉන්මනට මැරුනොත් උඹ මන්නරනවා ඇඳද? ඔවුන් ගියසමානයේ මැරුනා

. ඔවුන් ගියසුමානයේ මැරුනා නම් ඔහු මක්කරනවා ඇදද?

EXERCISE.

If he brings the books here, I will buy them of him. If he sells books why does he not bring (some) to us? If any one works well we pay him good wages. If we have eyes, we ought to use them. If you have been to school to-day, you must have

No. 5

seen the teacher. Will you give me a reward, if I have learned the fifty-fifth lesson? I will (give) if I find you have learned it well. Would your father be sorry if I were not to write to you? We should (shall) all be sorry, unless you wrote (write) at least once a week. If you went there I am sure you must have seen (saw) me. If you have once effected (ඉෂ්ට කර) this, you must know well how to do it. Had you done what I told you, this would not have happened to you. Had he been careful and diligent in youth, he would now have been a happy man. Should I have been well by this (මෙලහකම) had I taken medicine? You would, if you had taken proper medicine. If you were working in the garden at the time I came, I must have seen you. Certainly, had you come, Sir, at that time, you would have seen me. How can I write, if I have no pen and ink? You can if I give you pen and ink (තින්ත පැන). What can the cleverest person do, if we oppose? And what can he not do, if you are not opposed? What could we do, if any danger (accident) happened on the road? If I were to go with you I could assist you when any danger happened (සිඩවුනාම). What could this infant do if it should fall? We could lift it up (උස්සනවා) if we wished (present tense.) What could this old man have done, if the thieves had seen him? Had he wished he could quickly have run to our house. Could we have finished this work last week, had he not come? We could if you also had not come. We could not, if you also had not stayed away (නැවිත් නොසිටියානම්). What shall I say, if I cannot find those articles? Where would he go to, if you were to forsake him? Where would he have gone had I forsaken him last year? I fear he would have died of (by) grief had you done so.

FIFTY-SEVENTH -LESSON. - පනස්හන් වනි පාමමය.

If it is here now, it was here yesterday

If he is alive now, he must have been alive yesterday

If I am in Ceylon to-day, I shall not be in (cannot go to, reach) England to-morrow

If they are in Ceylon to-day, they could not have been (were not) in England yesterday

If I were now in that room, I should not be here, (how should I be here?) ඒක දැන් මෙහි නිබෙනවානට් (ඒක) ඊයෙන් (මෙහි) නිබුනා

ඔහු දැනට ජීවණ සිටිනවානට් ඊයෙත් ජීවණ සිටියා වෙන් නට ඕනෑ

මම අද ලංකාවේ සිටිනවානම් හෙට එහලන්තේට යන්ට මට බැරිවෙයි

ඔවුන් අද ලංකාවේ සිරිනවා නම් ඔවුන් ඊයේ එහලන්නේ සිටියා වෙනනට බැ (සිටියේ

මම දැනට අර කාමරයේ සිටින වානම් මම මෙහි නෑ (මම මෙහි සිටිනොන් කොහොමද?) If he were now well, he would not need this medicine

If neither we nor they were now ill, we should not send for the doctor

If he was there yesterday, he undoubtedly saw all

If I was here yesterday, you must have seen me

If they were here last week, they will be (come) here again next week

If the book was here then, it would be here now

Had he been very ill yesterday he would have sent for me

Had I been quite well yesterday I should not have been

in bed all day
Had I been lame when you
came, I could not have

walked so far as I did
Had they been with us on
that occasion, you must
have seen them

ඔහු දැනට සනිපයෙන් සිටින චානම් මේ බෙහෙත් ඔහුට ඕනැවෙනෙන් නැ

අපිවත් ඔවුන්වත් දැනට ලෙබි න් නොසිට්නවානම් අපි වෙ දුව අඬගස්වනෙන් නැ

ඔහු ඊයේ එහි සිටියානම් අනු මාන නැතුව ඔහු ඔන්කොම දකින්ට ඇති

මම ඊයේ මෙහි සිටියානම් හමු

සේ මා දුවුවාවෙනන**ව** ඕනැ ගිය සුමානයේ ඔවුන් මෙහි සිරි යානම් එන සුමානයෙන් ඔවු න් නැවනු මෙහි එනවා ඇති

පොත එවකට මෙහි තිබුනා නම් දැනුත් (ඒක) මෙගි ති බෙයි

ඔහු ඊසේ බොහොම ගායව සිරි සානම් ඔහු මට අඩගසවන වා ඇනි

මම ඊයේ හොඳවම සනිපයෙන් සිටියානම් මම දවස මුළුල්ලේ නිදුඉගෙනන් නැ

ලඹ ආවිට (ආ සන්දියේ) මම කො රව සිරියානම් මම ඇවිඅද පම න ඇවිදින්ට මට බැරිවෙයි

ඔවුන් ඒ පුසුරාවේදී අප සමග සිරියානම් උඹ ඔවුන්ව දුටුවා වෙනනුව ඕනෑ

EXERCISE.

If those things are in my box now, they were in (there) before you came. Must I have been well yesterday if I am well to-day? If you are well now, you could not have been very ill yesterday? If he is no cleverer than you, he could not have done this work so well. Would he attempt to do it, if he were no stronger than I? He would try, if he were a little taller than you. What would they do, if they were now as hungry as 1? If they had (any) money, they would buy (some) bread. Should we be thirsty if we had nothing to drink for several days? If we were not now thirsty, you would not ask that question. If those boys were now very ill, would they be thus playing out of doors (Bod? But if they were not ill, would the doctor come every day, to see them? If your brother were now in England, how could he be standing here before us as you see? If I was tired last evening, undoubtedly I was also sleepy. If he was in your garden yesterday morning at nine o'clock, he could not have been at home, and if he was not in

your garden he must have been at home. If they were with you the day you saw me, they will soon return. If he was ill of dysentery at that time, he would be ill now. Had you all been willing you could have done the work. Had we had time, we should have done it. He says he should not have stolen the bread had he not been very hungry. I think they would not have become so ill, had they not been so careless about their health. Would they have got well so soon, had we not called in a clever doctor? They would not have got well at all, had they not been very calm (& & OC). Could they have jumped over the stile had they been as weak as they say? If their legs were not very strong they could not even have gone up that hill (5000). Had I been sleepy, hungry and tired, you would have seen some sign of it. True, I should (have seen) මට පෙනෙයි. Had they been as wicked as you suppose, their father must have seen it. Had they been so, he would have seen it.

FIFTY-EIGHTH LESSON. – පනස්අවමෙන් පාඩමය.

Though he writes letters he does not send them

Though he wrote a letter vesterday, he did not send it.

Though he (I) wrote a letter he (I) would not send it

Though I have written a . මම ලිවුමක් ලියාතිබෙන නුමුත් letter, I have not sent it

Though I had written a letter I had not sent it before you came

Though I had written a letter, I should (or would) not have sent it before you came yesterday

Though I shall have written the letter, I shall not have sent (send) it before you come to-morrow

Though I wrote (should have written) the letter, I should not have sent it before you came yesterday, unless he had told me to send it

Though I were to write to him he would not answer me

ඔහු ලිවුම් ලියන නුමු ත් ඔහු ඒවා

අරිනොන් නැ ඔහු ඊයේ ලිවුමක් ලිවුනුමුත් ඔහු ඒ සා ඇ රියේ නැ

ඔහු (මම) ලිවුමක් ලිව්වත් ඔහු (මම) ඒ ක අරිනෙන් නැ

මම ඒක ඇරියේ නැ මම ලිවුමක් ලියා තිබුන නුමුත්

උඹ එනනට ඉස්සර මම ඒ ක ඇරිගේ නෑ

මම ලිවුමක් ලිව්වත් උඹ ඊයේ එනනට ඉස්සර මම ඒක අරි නොන් නැ

මම ලිවුම ලියා තිබෙනත් උඹ හෙට එනනට ඉස්සර මව ඒක අරිනෙන් නෑ

මම ලිවුම ලිව්වේවිනුමුත් (ලියා තිබුනත්) ඒක අරින්ට කියා ඔහු මව නොකිව්වානම් උඹ ර්යේ එනනට ඉස්සර මම ඒක අරිනෙන් නෑ

මම ඔහුව ලියා ඇරියන් ඔහු මට උතතරයක් එවනෙන් නෑ

Though he wrote to me I would (should) not answer him

Though he should write to me he would not come

Though he should write to me he does (will) not

Though I spoke to him yesterday he did (would) not answer

I am sure he could not have heard (you), though you spoke to him

Though we told him plainly, he must have misunder-

stood

ඔහු මට ලියා එව්වත් මම ඔහු<mark>ට</mark> උතතර අරිගෙන් නෑ

ඔහු මට ලියා එවන්ට යෙදෙන ත් ඔහු එනෙන් නෑ

ඔහු මට ලියා එවන්ට ඕනෑ නුමු ත් ඔහු ලියා එවනෙන් නෑ

ම්ම ඊයේ ඔහුට කථාකල නුමුත් ඔහු මට උපතර දුනෙන් (උත් තරදෙන්ට කැමතිවුනේ)නැ

උඹ ඔහුට කථා ආල නුමුත් ඔහුට ඇසුනාවෙන්ට බැරිබව මට

සතනයායි

අපි පැහැදිලිලෙස ඔහුව කිව්නු මු න් ඔහු වැරදිලෙස තේරුම් හතතා (වරද්දගතතා-ඔහුට වැරදුන්) වේගනව ඕනෑ or ඔහු වැරදිලෙස තේරුම්ගන් නට ඇති

N.B— If the paucity of moods in Singhalese renders the sentence ambiguous, it may be simplified: e. g., sentence No. 6 of the above මම ලිවුමක් ලිව්වේ හැ ලිව්වත් උඹ &c. No. 7. මම ලිවුම ලියා තිබෙයි එහෙත් උඹ හෙට &c.

EXERCISE.

Though we often begin to work we finish nothing. not always fail, though they try as much as they can? Though they tried well yesterday, they did not succeed. Though I were to try, I should fail. Though he told me yesterday about his father, he would not (was unwilling, or did not) tell me any thing about his brother. Though we invited him, he would not come last week. Will our friends not come, though we have asked them to come? If you have really asked them, they will Though I have often tried to learn, I have never yet been able. He says he had not obtained his pay before night, although he had finished all the work his master set (නියවකර නවා) him to do. Even if (though) I had not told him yesterday, he would have been displeased at what he saw. Though we had made it as strong as possible, it fell down. Even if we had taken a great deal of trouble about it, it would have fallen down, Though I had invited them all, they would not have come before yesterday. Though we shall have finished (finish) all our lessons before three o'clock to-morrow, we shall not have gone (shall not go) home before then (that time.) Though I should have spoken to him (though I spoke) I should not have invited him to come to our house yesterday, had you not asked me to do so. Though we should have struck him, we should not have killed him, had he not drawn his knife. Should you have killed

me yesterday, if I had not called out? Though we should have wounded you much (තුවාලකරනනුමුන්) we should not have killed you. We should not have killed you, though (එහෙන්) we should have wounded you much (fut.): Though he should obey me, he will not. Though he should have done this yesterday, he would not, and therefore, I would not (did not) pay him his wages. Though he had done many bad things, he had never done anything so bad as that. Though I shall have got up, (be up) before six to-morrow, I shall not (have taken) take breakfast before then. Though we shouted as loudly as possible, he could not have heard.

FIFTY-NINTH LESSON. – පනස්නමවෙනි පාඩමය.

Though he is able he is not willing

Though he were able he would not be willing

Though I was hungry I am not now

I am not hungry; but though I were, I should not there-

fore be thirsty
Though I have often been tired, I have never been so

Though I had been (was)
hungry, I had not eaten
(did not eat) anything be-

fore evening

If (though) I had been sleepy,
I should not have gone to
sleep whilst he was so ill

yesterday

Though I should have been thirsty, I should not have taken anything before you came yesterday, had he not poured me out a glass of wine

I am sure he could not have been hungry, though he asked for something to eat ඔහුට <mark>පුළු</mark>වන්නුමුත් ඔහු කැම ති නෑ

ඔහුව පුළුවණි නිබුනත් ඔහු නැමතිවෙනෙන් නැ

මට බඩගිනි තිබුනනුමුත් ඇත් මට බඩගිනි නැ

මට බඩගිනි නෑ, නිබෙනත් ඒ නිසාම මට ජිපාසවෙනෙන් නෑ

මට නොයෙක්විට වෙගෙස නිබු නතුවත් ඇනට පමන මට ක වදුවත් වෙගෙස නිබුනේ නැ

මට බඩගින් තිබුනකුමුත් සවස් වෙන්ට ඉස්සර මට මොකව ත් කෑවේ නෑ

ඊයේ ඔහු එපමන අසනිපව සිටි ද්දී මට ජාදිමත තිබුනත් මම නිදගුනෙන් නෑ

උඛ ඊයේ එනහි ම ඉස්සර මව පි පාස තිබුනත් ඔහු මව මැයින් වීදුරුවක් වන්කාර නුදු නනා නම මව මොකුවත් බොන් තේ නෑ

ඔහු කනනව යමක් ඉල්එනුමුත් ඔහුව බඩගිනි තිබුනා වෙන් නව බැරි බව මව සහකකයි

EXERCISE.

Though we are sleepy and tired, we are not idle. Cannot this be good, though it is not very strong? Would be not shew us the book, if he had it? Even if (though) he had it, he would

not shew it. Though I were willing, he would not be. Though the cloud were here, it would also be there. Though you were my brother, you would be my enemy, if I did not please you. Though I was your enemy, I am not so now. Though he was at home, I think he is not now. Though we were ill we are now quite well. Though I have seen many things here, I have never seen so many as there are now. Though there have been many books here on former occasions (ඉස්සර පුසුජාවලදී) there have not been so many as now. Though I had not been tired, I had been very thirsty before you gave me some water. Though I had had a great deal to do, I had not felt tired before all broke down. Though it was fallen down (වැටි තිබුන) it had (was) not broken (කැඩි තිබුනේ) when we came by; some one must, therefore, have broken it after. Though the book had been there, I should not have read it yesterday. I had been his own brother, I would not have assisted him last year. Though he had once been my trusty (විසවාය) friend, he would not stay with me during my late (පසුනිස) illness. Though I had been your enemy, I would have staid (present) with you on such an occasion. Though they would have staid with us yesterday, they would not have assisted us, had we not earnestly asked them. I am sure they could not have been unkind though they seemed so. Though I had told you yesterday, you would not have believed.

SIXTIETH LESSON.—හැටවෙනි ජාඩමය.

May he go home (either) today or to-morrow, Sir? He may go as soon as (at the time) he pleases Can I go too, Sir?

You can, if you have done your

His death may take place any moment

Indeed! I did not know that he was so ill

It may be so, but I am not

He might assist us greatly if he would

He might have gone, if he would

මහත්මයා, අදවත් හෙට්වත් ඔහුට ගෙඅර යන්ට පුළුවනු? ඔහු කැමති වේලාවට ඔහුට

යන්ට පුළුවනි

මටත් යන්ඩ පුළුවඥ, මහත්ම can ?

උ ඹ් පා ඔම් උඹ ඉගනගන ක ම්මුතුනම් පුළුවිනි

කොයි මොහොනකදී නුමුත් මහුට මරනය පැමිනෙන්ට පුළුවනි

හැබැද! ඔහුට එපමන අසනි ප බව මම ද නෙන් නැ

එසේ වෙන්ඩ පුළුවනි, නුමුත්

මට සතනයා නැ

ඔහු කැමතිනම් අපට බොහො සෙස්න් උපකාරකරන්ව ඔ හුට පුළුවනි

ඔහු කැමතිවුනානම් යන්ට ති බුන් or ඔහුට යන්ට පුළු

විනි තිබුනා

Were you at liberty to do whatever you pleased when you were a boy

What is the difference between these two words?

They are often much alike, but perhaps I shall be able to learn (how) to use them properly, if I may use your lesson book

May no danger happen to him !

May he always be happy!

May you ever be happy !

May we (have we authority to) collect taxes?

උඹ ලමයෙන්ව සිටිය කාලයේ උඹ කැමති (වුන) මොනනු මුන් කරන්ව උඹව ඉඩ (නඳ හස) නිබුනාද ?

මේ වචන දෙසා අතරේ තිබෙ න වෙනය මොසාද ?

ජීවා නොසෙක්වීව බොහොම සමානසී කුමුත් උඹේ පාඩම් පොත පාලිම්විකරන්ව මට ලැබෙනවා නම් ජීවා හරිලෙ ස පාලිම්වි කරීමට ඉගනග න්ට බාගවේලාවට මට පුළු චන්වෙයි

ඔහුට කිසි ආන්තාවක් සිබ

නොවේවා!

ඔහු නිතරම වාසනංවන්තව සිටීවා !

උඹට සැමනල්ම සැපතින් සිරි න්ට ලැබේවා !

ආදුයම් අයකරන්ට අපට අව සර (බලය) තිබෙනව ද දි

EXERCISE.

Has the teacher given the boys permission (අවසර) to do whatever they like? They are at liberty to do anything except breaking down the school. Surely they are not at liberty to tear up their books, are they (නැ ඉනාවේද)? Did I not say, they might do whatever they pleased (අවසර or පුළුවන්). boy wants to know (asks) whether he may go home to-morrow. He can go just now, if he wishes. Did he tell you when we might (may) begin this work? He said he would not give us permission to do it at all. It may be so, but we are not at liberty (ought not) to suppose that he did it out of cruelty. Such an event (කාරනාවක්) may happen when we are not at all expecting (it). Do you think we might go home if we wished? I dare say (හිතන්ට පුළුවනි) our uncle would give us permission, if we asked. He might have done a great deal of good amongst the poor, had he wished. Had you no opportunities (@@cacco) of doing good? I had many, but I was not at liberty to do what I would. If I may use your valuable books, I shall soon be able to learn a great deal, though I am now so ignorant. The man who has permission to do such things, can do anything. We cannot suppose (සිතුරුව) that (so). Have you power to condemn to death? I have not, but the king has. May you never fall beneath that power (බලයට අසුවෙනවා)! May you ever live in peace till the end of life! May (it) be so to you also, and may your brothers receive much honor and happiness too!

SIXTY-FIRST LESSON.—හැට්එක්වෙනි පාඩමය.

Children, did you knowingly do this injury?

No, Sir, we did it unintentionally

For what purpose is he learning to spell?

That he may know how to write correctly

Can you tell me how to do this?

Yes, if you will shew me how to open this box

With what design do you ask me to fetch your book?

With the design of amusing you for half an hour Have you no other object?

Yes, I have another: that of instructing you in English

(We) may not only say "I learn to write" and "I teach any one to write," &c., (but we) may also say "I know, ascertain, understand to write, I instruct, shew, inform, tell any one to write," &c.

Tell him to write this letter well, and tell him how to write it well

I not only wish, but I can do it

ලමයි, උඹලා දැනුවති මේ අ ලාභය කලාද ?

නෑ, මහත්මයා, අපි නෙදැනු වති ඒක කලා

ම්හු අකුරු ඇඳලා කියන්ට ඉහනගනෙන් මොන අද හසකවද?

හරිලෙස ලිසන්ව දැනගනන

පිනිසයි

මේ.ක කරනෙන් (කරන්ව ඕ නෑ.—පුළුවන්) කොහොමද කියා මට කියාදෙන්ට උඹට පුළුවනු ?

ඔවු, මේ පෙට්ටිස අරින හැටි (අරින්ච) උඹ මච පෙනින චානම් කියාදෙකුකු

උඹේ පොත ගිහින් ගේන්ඩ කියා උඹ මගෙන් ඉලලන් නේ මොන අදහසකිකු ?

පැය බාගයක් උඹව පිනිකරව න අදහසිනුයි

වෙන කිසි අද්ගසක් උඹට නැ දෙ?

ඔවු, නවත් අදහසක් මට ති බෙනවා : එනම් ඉඟුසි උඹුව

ඉගැන්වීමයි

මම ලියන්ව ඉගුනගනනවා සහ ලියන්ව ගෙම තුව උග නිනවාය යනාදී කියන්ව පුළුවනා පමනක් නොව, මම ලියන්ව දනනවා-දැන ගුනනවා-මට...තෝරෙනවා —ලියන්ව මම යමෙකුව උන නිනවා-පෙනනවා-දනවා වා-කියාදෙනවා යනාදී කි

මේ ලිවුම හොදලෙස ලියන්ව කියා ඔහුව කියාපන් ඒන හොඳලෙස ලියන්වත් (ලිය න හැට්ත්) ඔහුව කියාදීපන්

මම කැමතිවා පමනක් නොව මට ඒක කරන්ටත් පූළුවනි

EXERCISE.

Did you ever knowingly do any wrong? Alas! we have often knowingly done wrong. But did you do this intentionally No. 2.

or unintentionally? We did it knowingly. For what purpose did you do it? For the purpose of ascertaining its strength. What am I to do that I may know (how) to make a watch? You must ask some one to teach you. How do (you) wind this watch up? I will shew you how to wind it up, if you give it me. Does your brother understand how to speak French? No, but he understands how to speak Italian a little. With what design did you ask that question? I asked with the design of (gaining some information) ascertaining something about your brother. Had you no other object? None, whatever. I say these things to you because I have a design to teach (ඉහැන්වීමම) you Singhalese. True, and I listen with the design of learning; so that (thus) between (by the effort of) us both the matter will succeed. May we say in English "I know to speak well"? We can say it in Singhalese, not in English. Can you inform me how the world revolves once a day, and travels round the sun once a year? Yes, and I will tell you how such things are ascertained (220 ගනෙන් කොහොමද). I not only need such knowledge, but I must obtain it. Tell the carpenters to make us a large jackwood box. Am I to tell them how to make it? Tell them, if you think they do not understand (to do) carpentry. He not only wishes to go home, but he must go.

SIXTY-SECOND LESSON.—හැට්දෙවෙනි පාඩමය.

I beg you to let me go at once

Let that boy go Let go of that boy Why are you stopping (holding-delaying) him so long?

Let them go, if they wish

Why should we trouble ourselves to keep them?

Let him go (send him) immediately

Let them work until six o'clock at night, or I.shall not pay them දැන්ම මට යන්ඩ ඉඩදෙනමේ න් ඉලලම් (ඉඩ දෙන්ට ඕ

මය ලමයාට යන්ට ඇරපන් ඔය ලමයා අනුඇරපන්

උඹ එපමන වේලා ඔහුව නව තිනෙන් (නවතාගන-අල් ලාගනඉනෙන්—පුමාදකර නෙන්) මක්නිසාද ?

ඔවුන් (යන්ව) කැමතිනම් හි යාවේ

ශාල ඔවුනම නවතාගත්ව අපි මාං ශිවේනෙත්මක්නිසාද (මො කවද) ?

ඔහු දැන්ම යන්ට ඕනැ (ඔහුට දැන්ම යවාපන්)

හැන්දැවේ හයවෙනකල් ඔවු න් වැඩකරන්ඩ ඕනෑ නැත් ' නම් මම ඔවුන්ට ගෙවනෙන්

නැ

Let him take (see that he takes) this medicine to-morrow, however unwilling he may be to do so

Let us go away from this place

Let us prepare for what we know may happen very soon

Did you do this on purpose? It was not on purpose that I did it.

It is in order to do good to others, that I give alms Do you give alms to a rich

person like me?

මේ බෙහෙත් බොනනට ඔහු **කොපමන අපුසනන නුමු**ර් ඔහු හෙට ඒවා බොනනාට ඕනෑ (බොන හැරියට උඹ බලාගනින්)

මේ සථානයෙන් (මේ සථානය අත්ඇර) යමු

ඉක්මනින් සිබ්වෙන්ට පුළුව න් බව අපි දනන දේවීලව (එකට) සූදුනම්වෙමු

උඹ ඕනෑවාට් මේයා කලාද? මම ඒක කලේ ඕනැවාට නෙ වේ

මම දන් දෙනෙන් අනුන්ව යහපත්යාම් කරන පිනිසයි මාවැනි පොහොසත් කෙනෙ කුට උඹ දන් දෙනවාද?

N. B.—The forms ගියාවේ-කලාවේ-කරපුවාවේ-ලිව්ටාවේ-ලි සාපූවාවේ - වූනාවේ - ලැබුනාවේ-ගතතාවේ, &c., are always permissive not imperative; and the forms සාවා-කරාවා-ලිසාවා-වේවා-ලැබේවා-ගනිවා, &c., are optative, and are also used to express obligation.

EXERCISE.

Pray let me write this letter first. Will you let me take it to the Post Office, when you have written it? I will, if you (will) let me go with you. Let that dog come with me; why are you holding him? Because I don't wish to let him go with Whether you wish or not, let go of him. Why did the teacher detain you so long at school? Because I did not let go immediately he told me of a boy I was holding. Don't hinder (වලන්වනවා) them; let them play. Let them run, if they wish. But after they have done running, let them come and work, whether they wish or not. Let them do what they like until ten o'clock, and then let them go home and write their letters, however much they (may) wish to stay here. Let (සිටියාවේ-උනනාවේ) your brother stay at home to-day, (and) if he is not well to-morrow, let (see that) the doctor come to see him. Let go of him, and let him go; but if he does any mischief on purpose, let him receive punishment. Let us go then and see what he does. Let this broken tree fall, and let us finish this work first. Is it in order to obtain your living that you work so much? No, it is in order to obtain money to do good, that I strive. Can such a poor person as you do good? Yes, such persons as I too can do much good, if (they) wish. Let us all do as much good as possible.

SIXTY-THIRD LESSON.—හැටතුන්වෙනි පාඩමය.

VERBAL NOUNS.
The doing, a doing
Shewing, shewings

Saying, sayings Coming, going

It is a good thing to learn obedience (to be obedient, to obey) in youth

It is not well to imitate (to take for example) that which is evil

It was not difficult for you to shew me how to write

To be poor is no disgrace

How delightful it is to contemplate the works of God!

Is it well to work both night and day?

Is it possible for any one to

How is it that he does not come to school now?

It will not be difficult to tell you that

It must be because he is ill

Had it not been so difficult to find the road I should have come yesterday

What need is there to do this?

I am not only your friend, but also your brother

This is not only good but strong and beautiful

It is not only proper to go, but you must go

Besides that it is your duty to obey, it is also your interest

ක්රීයා නාමවචන. කෙරීම, කෙරීමක්

පෙන්වීම, පෙන්වීම් or පෙන් වීමවල්

කීම, කිම් ඊම, සාම

යව්වන කාලයේදී කිකරුකම (කිකරුව සිටින්ව - කිකරු වෙන්ට)ඉගනගැනීමහොද දෙයකි

නපුරු එක ආදිසයට ගන්ට

හොඳ නැ

ලියන්ට මට පෙන්වීම උඹ**ට** අමාරුව තිබුනේ නෑ දීලිදුව සිටීම නින්දුවක් නෙ වේ

දෙවියනිහන්සේගේ (මැවිලි) කුණින්ත දෙස බැලීම (ගැ න මෙනෙහිකෙරීම) කො පමන පුිතිමත් දෙයන්ද!

රෑ දුවල් දෙනේම (වැඩකරන් ව) වැඩකෙරීම හොඳද ?

එයාකාර කරන්ව යමේකුව පුළුවæ?

ඔහු දැන් සෙකා්ලයට නේන් තේ මන්නිසාද (තේන කා රනාව මොකද)?

ඒක (ඒබව) උඹට ්කියාදෙන්ට අමාරු නෑ

ඔහු ලෙඞින් සිටින නිසා වෙ නනට ඕනෑ

පාර සොයාගැනීම ඒපමන අමාරු නෑත්නම් මම ඊයේ එනවා ඇති (ඊයේ ඒන්ව තිබනි)

මේක කරන්ට තිබෙන ඕනෑ

කම මොකද?

මම උඹේ මිනුයාවා පමනක් නොව (උඹේ) සහෝදරයා ත්ව සිවිනවා

මේක හොඳවා පමනක් නොව සුවුව ලසුමනව නිබෙනවා

යන්ව යුතුවා පමනක් නොව උඹ යන්වත් ඕනෑ

කිකරුවෙන්ට උඹට යුතුවාත් ඇර (එයින්) උඹට පුයෝජ නත් තිබෙනවා

EXERCISE.

It is bad to be disobedient. Is it well to try to do two things at once? (It) is good, if (you) can do them both well. Is it a dangerous thing to imitate bad men? It is not difficult for you to ascertain that yourself. Is it not bad to delay till to-morrow what (we) can do to-day? I think it is extremely improper. Was it difficult for you to travel yesterday? It was difficult, because we were very uncertain about the road (coo කුට අනුමාන තිබෙනවා.) Did men think it a wicked thing to be poor at that time? No, but they thought it (එක) a very unfortunate thing. Have men ever thought it a disgrace to work? Not only did they formerly think it a disgrace, but even now many think it a very vile (89 low) thing to do some (kinds of work) works. Is it possible for me to think it a disgrace to do such good things as these? Is it possible (පුළුවන or පුළුවන්කම තිබෙනවාද) for us to do all this work to-day? Not to-day, but I hope we shall be able to do it to-morrow. How is it you have not been to see us yet? Because it has been so difficult for us to find time (obtain leisure.) How sad it is to see men caring only for the things of this world (මෙලොව දේවල්)! Is there any need (ඕනෑ කාමන්) to go a journey to-day? No need whatever. This is not only a disgraceful but a very wicked thing. He is not only a friend of ours, but a brother. This tree is not only very bad, but very high and ugly. Besides that this is very beautiful, it is really good and profitable. He not only wishes to go, but he must go to-day.

SIXTY-FOURTH LESSON.—හැටහනරවෙනි පාඩුමය.

Does it still rain?
No, it has cleared up now
It drizzles
The sun shines from morning
till night at this season
The sun is very hot at the dry

Is it not very cold to-day?

It seems to me very hot

season

Has it rained here lately?
No, but it rained at Colombo
all the week before last

තවම විහිනවාද ? නෑ, දැනම පාසා තිබෙනවා වැසි පොද ගහනවා මේ කාලයට උදේපමන් රෑවෙ නකල් ඉර පායනවා ඉඩෝර කාලයට අව්ව බො හොම සැරේව පායනවා අද බොහොම සිතල නො වේද ? බොහොම ගිස්මවා වාගේ මට දැනෙනවා අළුතුදී මෙහාට වැස්සාද ? නෑ, නුමුත් ගිය සුමානයට එ

පිට සූමානය මුළුල්ලේ කො

ලඹට වැස්සා

How fearfully it lightens!

What wet weather it is just

I should be glad if the rain would cease

He told (with) you that he sent the letter by me

Did he not swear that he sent word by me?

The three words, umbrella, basket and cage, are much alike

The men, John, Hendrick, and Thomas, love me their friend

I know a sentence which begins with the words "I go" කොපමන භයානකලෙස විදු ලිකොටනවා නොවේද!

දැනිව කොපමන වැස්ස් නි බෙනවා නොවේද!

වැස්ස නවතිනවානම් මම කැ මති

මා අත ලිවුම ඇරියාය කියා ඔහු උඹ දැක්කදී කිව්වා

(ඔහු) මා අත කියාඇරියාය කියා ඔහු දිවුර කිව්වා නො වෙද දි

වේද? කුමඩ් (or කුඹය,) කුමඩ් (or කුඹය,) කුඹුව යන චචන

තුන එකිනෙකට බොහො ම සමානයි

සොහානිස්, හෙන්දික්, තෝ මිස් යන වනුඖසයෝ තමුන් ගේ මිතුයා වන මට ආද රෙයි

මම යනවාය යන වචනවලින් පටන්ගනන වාසගමක් මම දනනවා

EXERCISE.

Do you think it will rain to-day? It rains now. Does it rain now at Kandy? Yes, (and) it rains here too. I thought it had cleared up now. Does the sun shine all day in England? Some days it does, but generally it does not shine all day. At what season is the sun hottest in Ceylon? It is hottest at the dry season. Is it very cold at the wet (2(3) season? In some parts of Ceylon it is; but in the Western (බස්නාඉර) Province it is never very cold. Was it not very hot vesterday? It seemed to me very cold. Did you see how fearfully it lightened last night? I did not see the lightening, but I heard the thunder (අතස ගොරවනවා.) Does it seem (ජෙනවා) as if it were clearing up? It does seem as if it were about (පායන්ට තිබෙනවා or යනවා) to clear up. Does it look like rain? It rains now; I wish it would clear up. Does it seem as if the rain were (going) to continue (පවතින්ට ත්බෙනවා) long? It may continue (පවතින්ට or නිඛෙන්ට) many days; but I hope it will stop soon, and the sun (begin to) shine well (නැවිහි පාසනවා.) Is the word දැන්සාදී a good word for use? Not very good; but it is necessary to know it. The words එක්ක and සමග are better. By whom did you send the letter to me? I sent it by your brothers, William and Charles; and they promised on oath that they would give it you. Had you sent word by your other brother, he would have told me at once. If you send letters by your servant Thomas (තොරම්ස් නියන වැඩකාරයා or වැඩකාරයාවූ තෝමිස්) I shall get (Ci a) them without delay. Very well, I will send them by him for the future.

SIXTY-FIFTH LESSON.—හැට්පස්වෙනි පාඩිමය.

I presented myself before (ap- මම රජ්පුරුවන්ට පෙනුනා peared to) the King

He will see me if I go by his house

Did he not see you yesterday?

I burn (am burnt) much, because I am near the fire

I was carried along by the stream

It was carried away by the wind

The things which are out get wetted by the rain

I got wetted by a shower, caught cold, and was brought near to death

This glass broke through the

The other was (accidentally)

broken by me This cloth caught on a nail and tore

Let it be Let him alone

මම ඔහුගේ ගෙදර ලඟින් යන වානම් මාව ඔහුට පෙනෙයි ඔහු ඊයේ උඹව දුටුවා නො

වේද? මම හිදුරට කිව්ටුව සිහින බැ වින් මා බොහොම දනවා

මා සැඩපාරව ගහනනඟියා

ඒක නුලඟම ගහගනගියා

එලියේ තිබෙන දේවල් වැස් සට තෙමෙනවා

මම වැනි වලාවකාව තෙමිලා ගෙනිරිස්සාවක් අලලා මර නාසනහාවූතා

මේ වීදුරුව සිතලව බිදුනා

අනිත් එක මා අතින් බ්දුනා

මේ මරදද ඇනයකට අසුවී ඉ රැනා ඒක තිබුනාවේ

·ඔහු නිකම් උනනාවේ

N. B.—I. Such forms as මා දනවා, පේනවා, &c., are impersonal; similar to the Latin "It repents me."

> II. The Singhalese has no Passive Voice; its place is supplied

1 Where the agent acted voluntarily,

(a) generally, by the active voice;

(b) often, by the active voice, with the subject of the verb suppressed;

(c) more seldom, by the help of ලබනවා, &c., or by some other form of speech.

2 Where the action was involuntary or altogether accidental, by the Involitive Mood, with the agent or cause, if expressed, in the Dative or Ablative Case.

EXERCISE.

Did not an angel appear to Peter in the prison? Yes, and angels have often appeared to men. Did any one see me as I went past your garden? No, but I shall see you if you are carried along by the current of this river to-morrow. Do your feet burn? Yes, and my hands burn too. My face burnt much yesterday with the violence of the fever (200 510 කමට.) My umbrella was caught by the wind, carried along about a mile, and (then) caught by a fence. Has he recovered (ආයේ or නැවත ලබාගනනවා) his boat which was caught by the current and carried to the sea? It did not go to the sea, but was caught (active) by a boy as it passed your garden. Have you got wet with the rain? No, I have (been bathing) bathed. Do not get wet with the rain. If (you) get wet (you) may catch a severe cold or fever. How was this bottle broken? It fell from the table and broke. Did you not break (කඩනවා) this stick? It is true it was broken (broke) by me (ညူ၍သာ ထုချ်သို့). Will this coat tear if we hang it on a nail? It will tear by its own weight. Then let it be on the chair. Let the dog alone. Why do you tease him? Is he not near death?

SIXTY-SIXTH LESSON.—හැට්හමෙන් පාඩමය.

Become caten, written, said, done; i. e. eat, &c., involuntarily

To catch a disease or become

Has he fever now?

He gets fever every other day

My whole body aches If a needle runs into your hand it will hurt you

A brick fell on my foot, and hurt me much.

What shall we do if the faults we have (happened to do) done should be discovered

Let us make our escape (go away secretly) before the faults committed by us come to light

කැවෙනවා, ලියු වෙනවා, නිය වෙනවා, යොරෙනවා

යමෙකුව රෝගයක් (ලෙඩක්) අලලනවා (වැලදෙනවා) ය මෙක් ලෙඩ (රෝගාතුර— අසනිප) වෙනවා

ඔහුට දැන් උන තිබෙනවාද (or අලුංතිබෙනවා ද?

අවසක් ඇර අවසක් ඔහුට උන අලුනවා මගේ මුළු ඇත රිදෙනවා

ඉදියාටුවක් උඹේ අතම ඇ නෙනවානම් උඹට රිදෙයි ගඩොලන් මගේ නකුල පිට වැට් මට බොහොම රිදුනා

අපෙන් (අප අතින්) කොරුන (කෙරිලා තිබෙන) වැරදි (වරද) අසුවූ නොත් මක් සා රමුද?

අප අතිහ් සිබවී තිබෙන වැ රදි එලිවෙනනට ඉස්සර අපි

හැඟිලා (සැගව්) යමු

Was he killed by falling from a tree? (Did he fall from a tree and die?)

He died by drinking poison (vol: rather)

Hedrank (invol:) some poison, and died

I poisoned the dog

He ate (invol:) some poison, and died. He was accidentally poisoned

Was he killed by falling from ඔහු ගහනින් වැටිමැරිුනාද?

ඔහු වස බීලා මැරුනා

ඔහුට වස පෙවීලා (ඔහු)මැර නා

මම බලලාව වස දී (ඌව) මැ රුවා

ඔහුට වස කැවී මැරුනා

EXERCISE.

Did you get fever yesterday? No, I got dysentery. Last year I had a headache (ඉසේ ඇම්මක්) every other week. Does your finger ache? Yes, and my whole back ached until I ate this medicine. A needle ran into my hand and hurt me much. He took a knife and pierced (stabbed) himself (2180 නානා (to death ඇතගන මැරුනා). Has he stabbed (ඇන් ອນ) you with a knife? No, he has pricked (ອາ ອາອາລ) me with a pin. He is very ill (නායමෙලා සිරිනාවා), a knife having fallen and run into his foot. Did he not go off clandestinely on account of the injuries he had done you (කල අලාහ නිසා)? Yes, he was afraid they would come to light. Had they been found out before he went, he would have poisoned himself. I fell from the roof and broke my leg (මම වැටි කතල nom : කැඩුනා invol.) 'A stone fell on this boy's head and broke it. (A stone having fallen, this boy's head split). He fell into a pond and wet his clothes. Do cattle eat (invol.) any soil when they eat grass? They do eat a little. Who poisoned your horse? No one poisoned him; he ate some poisonous leaves along with (his) grass. I was going to do one thing, and did (invol:) another. Good men are sometimes betrayed into (do-invol:) faults. Often when intending to say Go I say Come. He was going to write my name, but wrote his own. I intended to take an orange, but through my haste took (අතට අසුවෙනවා) a potatoe which was near it. How often when we attempt to do one thing do we do another! Why do people say that wrong which they did voluntarily. occurred (මනරුනා). Because it is pleasanter to speak of their faults in that way.

SIXTY-SEVENTH LESSON.—හැමගත්වෙනි පාඹමය.

Our house caught fire, and අපේ ගෙට ගිනි අලලා මුඑ the whole house was burnt down

No. 2.

He set fire to our house, and it was burnt down

He set fire to the whole city, but the inhabitants put it

He burnt his house down

I drank some hot coffee, and burnt my mouth

My feet burn with walking in the sun

If I am burnt to death They burnt him alive

They sunk (were drowned) in the boat

The ship was wrecked and sunk, and the people drowned He sunk (went down) in (his)

clothes
I sunk when he struck me

He drowned himself

He fell in the river and was

The stone he threw barely struck me

He barely escaped alive

The nail came out He has escaped from the

watchmen
He has entirely escaped that
danger

N. B.—I. A new subject can only follow a perfect participle when, as above, the pft. ppl: expresses the cause of what follows.

II. The Invol: Mood is also used as a Vol: or active intransitive. In this latter case the subject must be a living agent in the Nom. case.

EXERCISE.

A brother of the boy who was drowned in the lake last year, was burnt to death yesterday, through his clothes taking fire. Did he set fire to himself (ජායාභානය)? No, a fire stick fell near him, and set fire to his clothes. Can you put out the

ඔහු අපේ ගෙව ගිනි තියා ඒක දලා ගියා

ඔහු මුළු නුවර ගිනි තිබ්බා (ලැවා) නුවුත් වැසියෝ නි ව්වා

ඔහු තමාගේ ගේ පූළුස්සා**දැ** මමා

ම්මා මම උනු කෝපි කිලා මගේ **ක**ව

දැවා මම අව්වේ ඇවිද මගේ කතුල් දනවා

මා දුලා මැරෙනවානම්

ඔවුන් පනපිරින් ඔහුව දවා (පුළුස්සා) දැම්මා

ඔවුන් ඔරුවන් පිටින් භිලී මැරුනා

නැව බිදි කිදි මිහිස්සු ගිලී මැරුනා ඔහු අදෙව් පිටින් හිඑනා (vol :)

ඔහු මට ගැසුවාම මා හිළුනා ඔහු වනුරේ පැන මැරුනා–

හිලී මැරුනා ඔහු ගහෙ වැවී හිලී මැරුනා

ඔහු විසිකල ගල මට යන් නම් වැදුනා

ඔහු සන්තුම් <mark>පනපි</mark>මින් **ගැල** ු වුනා

ඇතේ ගැලවුනා

ඔහු මුරකාරයින්ගෙන් ගැලවී ගියා ඔහු ඒ ආන්තුාවෙන් මුළුමණිවී

ස්ස්විනෙතා බ සැපිවිනා or කතුවාවට ස්ස්විනෙතා

fire which I light (පන්තුකරනවා)? I can, if it is not very violent (2016). There (2000) that bullock has burnt its mouth with the hot congee (2019). My feet burn because I have been keeping them a long time near the fire. A child fell in the fire (හිනි කොඩේ), and was burnt to death. Did you ever burn any animal alive? I never voluntarily did such a cruel action; but a cat once fell from my hand into hot water and was scalded (&co) to death. Were they drowned at (in the) sea in the ship? Yes, the ship filled with water and sunk, and they were all drowned. Did they (voluntarily) sink (කිඳුවාගන) the ship and drown themselves? No, the ship struck (&18-218) against a rock which was under water, broke, filled with water and went down. Does he boil (නමන වා) the potatoes with the peel on (ලෙලි පිටින්)? Yes, and I eat them with the peel (පිටින් or ලෙලින් එකන). Do you go down (බහිනවා) into the water with your clothes on? Yes, and I go with my hat on too (නොප්පියන් දමාගන.) Was it your brother who was drowned in the well last night? No, it was the boy who barely escaped being burnt to death (20) මනාමැ 8) the day before yesterday. We have but just escaped falling into (නොවැට්-අසුනොව්) that dreadful danger. He only just saved (ගලවාගනතා) me from being caught by the lion (අසුවෙන්ට නොදී-අසුවෙන්ට යද්දී.) Has he escaped from prison? Yes, he escaped whilst the guards were asleep; and two of the guards immediately drowned themselves, and another shot himself (වෙඩිතිසාහන මැරුනා). He escaped (ගැලවුනෝ) because some of the nails of the doors became loose (බුරුල්වෙලා) and fell out (ගැලවී වැවෙනවා.)

SIXTY-EIGHTH LESSON.—හැටඅවවෙන පාඩමය.

A large quantity of earth fell on him, and has injured (wounded) him much

That is no matter; unless he brings a bag of coffee and a chatty of water, I shall turn him out

It is strange he cannot procure a bag of money!

Does that shew that he does not wish to furnish you with two or three bags of money? පස් හුඟන් ඔහු පිට වැටී ඔහුට බොහොම තුවාලවී නිෙබ නවා

ඒක කාරියක් නෙවෙයි ඹහු කෝපි මලලකුත් චතුර ක ලගෙඩියකුත් ගෙනාචොත් මිස නැත්නම් මම ඔහුච දෙවීව දවනවා

ඔහුුරි කාසි මලලක් සඹ**කර** (ස**ප**යා) ගන්ව බැරි එක

අපූරුයි

කාසි මඑ දෙකක් තුනක් ඔහු උඹට සඹකර (සපයා) දෙ න්ට කෑමති නැති බව එයි ත් පේනවාද? He long ago had a great desire to tell you a matter or two

If it were I, I would do more and more of such things. (As for me, I do more and more of such things.)

Had it been he, he would have worked cheerfully last year

Should it be they, they will take care of me day to day

As for me, I am a poor man Ceylon is an island in the Indian ocean

A (the) house is a place made to live in

The earth is the dwelling place of man

If the names of these things are pronounced thus, there is no advantage in pronouncing them differently

What is the advantage that
(I) spoke with the king himself yesterday!

What is the advantage though (you) spoke with the king himself to-morrow?

උඹට කාරනාවක් දෙකක් කී යන්ට බොහෝ කලතට ඉස්සර ඔහුට මහත් ආසාව ක් තිබුනා

† මමනම් එසාකාර දේවල් වඩ වඩා (තව තව) කරනවා (කරනෙනම් would or will do)

ඔහුනම් ගිය අවුරුද්දේ සන් තෝසගෙන් වැඩකරනවා ඇති

ඔවුන් නම් මා අවසින් අවස ආරකුණු (පුවේසම්) කාරනවා ආ නි

මමන්ව් දිලිලු මනුෂෳයෙකි ලංකාව (නම්) ඉන්දියා සාහර යේ නිබෙන විපයකි

ගෙයනම් වාසය කරීමට සාදු නිබෙන ස්ථානයකි

පොලව (නම්) මනුෂෳයාගේ වාසභ්වානයයි

මේ දේවල නම් (නාමවල්) මේ සාකාර සැබ්ද වෙනවා (නි සමෙනවා) නම් ඒවා වෙන ස් ලෙස සැබ්දකෙරිමෙන් (නිමෙන්) වාසිසක් නෑ

ඊයේ රජුද්රුවන් සමගම ක ථායාලාව (කථායාල නුමුත් එයින්) ලැබුන වාසිය මො

හෙට රුජු රුවන් සමගමකථා කලාව (කථා කලත් එයින්) ලැබෙන වාසිය මොකද?

† N. B.—Such sentences, in the first person subjunctive mood, are ambiguous, unless there be something either expressed or understood, which indicates the tense and mood.

EXERCISE.

He fell into a deep pit, and injured himself much (was injured), but now he is well again. They were caught in a machine, and much cut by its knives. Were they not cut to pieces (කැව නැබලිවෙනවා)? They were cut to death. My clothes caught in the same machine one day, and were both cut and torn much. Can you provide (have ready සහ නබා නවා) a bag or two 5* of money by next Wednesday (බඳදාව)?

^{*} The figures refer to the preliminary examples; as 5 to the fifth example above.

I need not provide (it) (for) I can procure (it) any day I want it; but I cannot procure you (any). It is strange you (should) say so, whilst I am in such difficulty. What does that shew? It shews that you are not my friend. Had it been I, I would have provided you a horse or two 5 at once last week, but as for him, he will do nothing for you. Were it you, I am sure you would go with me if I asked you. But would it be any advantage to you though I were to go with you? There would not (නැ) be much advantage to-day, but there would be (ලැබේ) many advantages to-morrow (by it), when we go before the king. Are the two words in the phrase කල කල pronounced (සැබ්දුවෙනවා or කරනවා) alike? That depends upon (is according to) the meaning. I am sorry I have not had an opportunity before this of telling you a matter or two I have to say. That is no matter; that you failed (බැරිවුන එක) to tell me hitherto is no reason (කාරනාවක්) for not telling me now also. This book is a Singhalese lesson book. As for the names (නාමවල්නම්) of these men, I do not know (them): I am acquainted with them only by sight (face). No matter (කාරියක් නෑ) you will have to give witness against them.

SIXTY-NINTH LESSON.—හැටනමවෙනි පාඩමය.

Even a feeble person can (or could) do this
Do not follow that bad man's

example

Do not imitate (be like) that bad man

In what century did this happen?

He was born in the eighth century

Was it not about the tenth century that evil began to be called good?

How is this word pronounced?

The vowel is pronounced long

Is not your house finished cleaning yet?

It was finished yesterday

When was your house built?

පස්සේ යන්ව එපා ඒ නපුරු මනුෂෲයාව සමාන වෙන්ඩ එපා

මේ<mark>ත ක</mark>ිවෙනි සිස<mark>වරුසේ සි</mark> ඔවුනාද ?

ඔහු අවවේනි සියවරුසේදී උ පනනා

අයහපතව යහපතය කියා කි යන්ව පවන්ගතෙත් දහවෙ නි සියවරුසේදී වාගේ නො වේද ?

මේ වචනය සැබ්දකරනෙන් කොහොමද?

පුානසමරය ඇදලා (drawn) කියනවා

උඹලාගේ ගේ තවම සුබකර ු ලා කම්මුතු නැදඳ ?

ඊයේ (සුඬකර) කම්මුතුවුනා (or කලා)

උඹලාගේ ගේ හැදුවේ කව දුද? It is not built yet; it is now building

About when will it be finished building?

It was originally built of wood, but afterwards it was pulled down, and built of stone තවම ගැදුවේ නෑ ; දැන් හඳ නවා

කවද වාගේ ඒක සාද කම් මුතුවේද?

ඒක මුලදී ලිවලින් සාදු නිබු නා (or සැදුවා) නුමුත් පසුව ඒක කඩාදමා ගල්වලින් සැ දුවා

N. B.—I. See Lesson 65, II, 1, b—and Lesson 70, I. and II. II. The active voice without an expressed agent may be compared to the English active with an indefinite *They, One*; and to the German man: as—They say or do, One cannot, must, &c.

EXERCISE.

Even a beggar would not do such a mean action. Even a king would accept such a valuable present as that. Though you have followed the example of the bad (නපුරෝ) hitherto, do so no more. Imitate the good and lowly. Do you know in what century this old church was built? It was built in the century the builders of it (those who built it) were born. That must be the century in which the wisdom displayed (ඉපහන) by your answer was to be obtained (ලබාගත්ව තිබුන.) Was it not in the past (පසුනිය) century that this vowel began to be pronounced long? No, it never was pronounced long, and is not now pronounced long. Some words are pronounced in various ways. Is not your coat finished making yet? Both my coat and my shoes were finished making yesterday. not this new table been polished (මදිනවා) yet? The table is (has been) polished, and the chairs are now polishing. When are (must or will) my boots to be polished? They must be well cleaned first, and then polished. When will this box he finished nailing? It will be finished before night. When will the trees be planted in your garden? They are all (already) planted. Are they not seen from the road (පාරට ලේනවා)? Not yet, they will (begin to) be seen in about a year. Was the road which goes to your house made many years ago? It was made before our house was built. How are books made? The subjects (කාරතා) are first written on paper, and afterwards printed. Where (කොතනින්) was this fish caught? It was caught in the river. Is there much fish caught in (from) the sea? There has not been much caught to-day. How were these hares caught? They were caught with a net. How have they been cooked? They have been boiled.

SEVENTIETH LESSON. - හැතතැවෙනි පාඩමය.

Onions are eaten with a little salt

Was this tree cut down with axe or with knife?

Never mind that, you see it is (has been) cut down

Cannot it be set up again?

It can, but I think it will not stand (remain)

I do not think it will stand

What is your opinion?

If it stood yesterday when lifted up, it will stand now

Though the cloth be placed upon the house, it will not stay

Where is the book kept?

Where is (has...been) the book (now) put?

It is put every day in the box

Has the fire-wood been cut? Yes, it is cut every day before six එැනු එනු ්ටිකක් එක්ක කත වා

මේ ගහ කපාදැම්මේ පොර වෙනු පිහිසෙනු?

ඒක (ඕන) කමක් නෑ, ඒක කපාදමා නිබෙන බව උඹ<mark>ට</mark> පේනවා

ඒක නැවත කෙලින්කරන්ට බැරිද?

පුළුවන්, නුමුත් (ඒක) හිරින් නේ නැත කියා මම හිතන වා

ඒන හිටිය කියා මම හිතුන් නේ නෑ

තමුසේගේ කල්පනාවමොකද? ඊගේ ඉස්සුවාම හිටියා නම් දැ නූත් හිටියි

රෙද්ද ගේ උඩ හබන නුමුත් හිටිනෙන් නෑ

පොත තබාගනෙන් කොත නද?

පොත් තබාතිබෙනෙන් <mark>කො</mark> තතද ?

ඒක සැමදුම පෙව්ටිසේ තබ නවා

දර කපා තිබෙනවාද? ඔවු, ඒවා සෑමදුම හසට ඉස්ස ර කපනවා

N. B.—I. The difference between the present and the perfect tenses in Singhalese, as in කලනවා and කලානිමෙන වා, must never be overlooked: they are not interchangeable as in the passive voice in English, where "is cut" may mean "has been cut."

II. The above renderings of the English passive must not be confounded with the Singhalese involitive; they all, except හිටිනටා, as well as most of the examples in the preceding lesson, are active transitive verbs, having the object in the objective case, and implying a voluntary agent as much as the English passive.

EXERCISE.

Are onions good to eat without salt? They are generally eaten with salt. Was this ground dug (මකාවනවා chop) with

the mamotie? No, it was ploughed. Never mind that, it is evident that rice (8) has been sown. True, these fields are always sown with rice (rice is sown in &c.) Can no other kind of grain be sown here? Yes, there could, if the state of the fields (කුඹුරුවල අකුම) were altered. Will not this paper stay in the place it is put in? No, it has been cut too small. This dog gnaws (cuts) the string he is bound with. Was he tied with this same string yesterday? I think (he was) yes. Is our food cooked with fire? It was cooked yesterday with fire, but it has been cooked to-day with water. How are the prizes obtained? They can only be obtained and enjoyed by good behaviour. Have the books all been put in the drawer? They are put in the drawer every day as soon as the lessons are (have been) learnt. Have all the papers been torn up? No, but they can be torn up to-morrow. Is the horse brought? Not yet, but it will be brought soon. It ought to be brought every day at eight. I will see that it is brought at that time for the future.

SEVENTY-FIRST LESSON. - හැනතැඑක්වෙනි පාඩමය. I am loved by my friends (my මගේ මිතුයෝ මට ආදරෙයි

friends love me)

I am beaten by every one

The prisoner was flogged He was much praised He is praised by every one (This is preferable)

They are much blamed

Which boys were rewarded, and which punished?

Have the enemies been defeat-

Have (they) defeated the enemies?

Our soldiers are always defeated by the enemies

Cattle are killed here every week

Was he poisoned or stabbed

මම සෑමදෙනාගෙන් නැළීම්

හිරකාරයා කෝටුමස්කැවා ඔහු බොහෝ පුසංසා ලැබුවා

ඔහු සැමදෙනාගෙන් පුසංසා ලබනවා (සෑමදෙනාම ඔහු ට පුසංසාකරනවා)

ඔවුන්ට බොහෝ දේස පාබන

තැඟි දුනෙන් කොයි ලමයින් වද ? අච්වුකලේ කොයි ලම සින්ටද?

සතු ඉරා් පරාජයවූ නාද (පැරදු නාද) ?

සතුරන්ගෙන් ජයගතතාද?

අපේ හේවායෝ සතුරන්ව නි තරම පරාජයවෙනවා (පරළි නවා)

මෙහි සුමානයෙන් සුමානයට (සැම් සුමානවලම්) හරක් මරනවා

ඔහුට වස දීලා මැරුවාද පිතිය කින් ඇනලා මැරුවාද? (ඔ හුව මැරුවේ වසදීලාද පිහිය

කින් ඇනලාද)?

He was poisoned

By whom was this done?

I was struck by him
A criminal was condemned to

death to-day

He was condemned by the judge

Our friends were killed by the enemies in that battle

ඔහුව මැරුවේ වසදීලායි (ඔහු ව වසද්ලා මැරුවා)

මේක කාව්සින් කලාද (or කර

න්වයෙදුනාද)? ඔහු විසින් මට ගැනුවා

ව දකාරයෙක් අද මරනයට පත්කරනුලැබුවා (පත්වුනා

or පන්කලා) විහිස්විකාරයා විසින් මණුව මරනුශ්ව පන්කලා (පන්ක

රත්වයෙදුනා) අපේ මිනුයෝ ඒ යුඩයේදී සතු

රජාගෙන් මැරුම්කැවා (ම රනුලැබුවා) සතුරන් විසින් ඒ සුබයේදී අපේ

මිතුයන් මැරුවා

N.B.—I. The verb ලබනවා is not much used, hardly at all in conversation, as an auxiliary verb.

The form කරනුලබනවා is not passive but active=

Receive doing.

II. There is no passive form of the verb accompanying විසින් විසින් merely emphasizes the subject of the active verb, which must retain its active form, and govern its objective nouns in their proper cases. විසින් is also used to distinguish the subject of the

verb, where otherwise it would be ambiguous.

III. විසින් can neither be used with the involitive mood, nor with intransitive active verbs, e. g., මාවිසින් ලේ මෙවනවා—මා විසින් වැබෙනවා—මාවිසින් යනවා, are all inadmissible.

EXERCISE.

Is your brother who was praised by every one now loved by any one? He is loved by every one who knows him. Were many soldiers flogged yesterday? No, but some little boys were flogged (නලනවා) at school. By whom (act) were they flogged? They were flogged by the big boys, who were punished (අවමු ලැබුනල) the day before. Were the soldiers blamed for having been defeated (වුනාව or වූනනියා)? No, they were much praised that they were not beaten by the enemy (plural) sooner. Were these boys rewarded or punished? Some were rewarded by the teacher, and others punished. Two thousand of our men were defeated by two hundred of the enemy. Were many of our soldiers killed? Alas! more than forty were killed in the battle itself, and many who were wounded died afterwards. What a dreadful thing is war! Do you know how this poor man

No. 2.

was killed? He was stabbed by his brother (act:). Are you sure it was by him you were struck (හැනුවේ ඔහු වසින්බඩ)? No, I think I was struck by the man who was blamed (act:) by me yesterday. Are sheep killed here sometimes? Both sheep and goats are killed here from year to year. Has the criminal who was condemned to death been hanged (act:)? He was condemned by the judge last month, and hanged by the executioner last week. Is there much beef eaten in this town? Yes, and a great deal of arrack drunk too. What is the arrack which is brought to this town used for? It is used to get rich by the money spent in buying it. Are there many letters written in this place? There are many letters written, and many books read. Letters should be so written that they can be easily read.

SEVENTY-SECOND LESSON.—හැත්තැදෙවෙනි පාඩමය.

Take care not to rub against this paint

Your clothes touch (rub on) the ground

Your clothes are much besmeared with mud

The door must be painted, and the floor smeared with mud.

Knock at the door Rap on this table

The branches of these trees touch (strike against) each other

I heard the bell ring

When he fired, the ball struck me

He bent a branch of this tree, and made it strike me Is your friend getting better?

He is getting worse and worse

These kind of trees improve as they grow

Does he treat (doctor) himself?

No, he employs (takes doctoring from) me මේ තීන්තවලට නොතැවරෙ න හැරියට බලාගනින්

උඹේ ආදුම් බිම් ගැවෙනවා (තැවරෙනවා

උඹේ ඇදුම්වල බොහොම මඛ ගැවී (ගැවිලා) හිබෙනවා දෙරේ තින්න ගාන්මත් බිම

මේද ගැන්වෙන් ඕනෑ වෙස ගාන්වන් ඕනෑ දෙරව නව්වුකරපන්

මේ මෙිසෙට් හිච්චු කරපත් මේ ගස්වල අතු එකිනෙකට හළුවූවෙනවා

සීනුව තව්ටුවෙනවා (or තව්ටු කරනවා) මට ඇසුනා

ඔහු වෙඩින්බ්බාම උන්ඩය මට වැදුනා

ඔහු මේ ගහේ අතනක් නමා මට වැදෙදවුවා

උඹේ මිතුයාට සනිපවේගන එනවාද?

ලනුව වඩ වඩා ගාසුවේගන එනවා

මේ ගස්ජානි වඩවඩා වැවෙන් ඩ වඩවඩා හොදවේනනය

නවා මනුම නමාට වෙදකම්කරගුන්

නවාද? නෑ, ඔහු මගෙන් වේද**ක**ම්

නෑ, ඔහු මගෙන් වේද**ක**ම් ගනනවා He gets the old doctor to attend him

These houses are gradually falling down

This tree is now falling down Is he accomplishing his (present) design well?

He always accomplishes his designs well

This child is spoiling all these books

N.B.—කඩා (වැටෙනවා) is an irregular usage of the active කඩා

for the invol: කැඩි.

ඔහු මහළු වෙද ලවා වෙදකම් කරවාගනනවා

මේ ගෙවල් රිකෙන්රික කඩා වැරිගනයනවා

මේ ගහ දැන් වැටිගනඑනවා ඔහු තමාගේ අදහස හොඳ ආකාරයෙන් ඉෂ්වකාරගන එනවාද

ඔහු නිතරම තමාගේ අදහස් නොද ආකාරයෙන් ඉෂ්ටක රගනයනවා

මේ ලමයා මේ පොත් ඔක්ඛකා මනරක්කරගනයනවා

EXERCISE.

Have your clothes rubbed against the paint which is painted on the door? I think they must have done, for I see they are besmeared with paint. Your scarf (සළුව) too must have dragged upon the ground, for it has caught (0 &CC) a great deal of dust. If the box be placed there, the door when opened will strike against it. The branches of the trees which were planted here last week have struck against each other, and all the leaves arc fallen off. Did the branch which he let go of strike you. He bent it and let go of it, in order that it might strike me. That is, he pulled it down with all his strength, and (then) let go, to make it strike me. Had you previously struck (ගහනවා) him? I had not struck (him), but a stone I threw struck him. Was not your brother getting better a short time before he died? Alas! No; he was getting worse from day to day. Is this bread spoiling? It gets worse the longer it is kept. more bread we take of the baker (ගනන හැටියට) the worse he gets too. The mangoes which were got from the tree a month ago, are now ripening. Did you ever doctor yourself? No, but I have doctored many other persons. Whom did you get to doctor you last year, when your disease was becoming so violent? Several very clever doctors were called in (අඩගසා ගනහටා with acc:), but our old (former පරන) doctor was employed. Is not this old court-house gradually falling down? Yes, it will fall down altogether soon. How, if it should fall down upon the judges, the prisoners, the witnesses and lawyers, and bury them all in one common ruin (ඔන්කොම ඒකට යටවී නාසතිවෙනවා)! It would put an end to their cases (will end) for that day at least (ඒ දවසටවන්.) These boys are going along breaking all the fences. These boys are breaking their way through all the fences. It would be well, if instead of that, they would go on learning their lessons well from day

to day. Did you hear a gun (firing) a few minutes ago? No, but I heard a bell ring. At what time is the bell rung? It is rung as soon as the work is all done. I wish it to be rung now.

SEVENTY-THIRD LESSON.—සැතතැතුමෙනි පාඩමය.

Did you see this done?

I saw the soldiers driven away

Do you wish anything to be given to this lad, Sir?

Where was he brought up?

Are birds reared in the country where this girl was brought up?

away?

No, it has been sold off (got rid of by selling)

How long is it since your father died?

How long is it since you got up?

Is it a month since this was done?

No, it is two months, three weeks and five days

I have been ill for a (the last)

year It is three years and five months since he went

How long is it since you were taken ill?

(You admit that) he is ill (is he not)?

(At all events) I am here (am I not)?

Is the box nailed up?

Is my coat put out of doors?

It is torn much? Is it torn to pieces? මේයා කරනවා තමුසේ දුටු විද?

හේවායන් පනිාදමනවා මම

දුටුවා මේ කොලුලාව මොකවර් දෙ

නවාට හමුනතා හ්සේ කැම

ඔහු ඇතිවුනේ (ීහුව ඇතික ලේ) නොහනද?

මේ කෙල්ලී ඇතිවුන රවේ කු රුලලන් ඇති කරනවාද?

Has the old horse been given හානි අසවයා දිලාදැම්මාද?

නෑ, ඌව විකුනදැම්මා

උඹේ පියා මැරි දැන් සොංච්ච රයාල්වේනවාද (or වුනාද-තියාද) ?

උඹ නැගිට කොච්චරවේලා ගියාද?

මේක කරලා දැන් ම සයක් වුනාද?

නැ, මාස දෙකකුත් සුමාන තු නකුත් අවස් පහයි

මම අවුරුදදක සිට ලෙඩින් ඉන්නවා

ඔහු ගිහින් ඇනට තුන්අවුරු දෙකුත් පස්මාසයක්වෙනවා

උඹිට් ලෙබ අලලා කොච්චර කල්වෙනවා අ?

ඔහු ලෙඩින් සිටිනවාවද ? (i. d. ව for ම—සිටිනවාමද)

මම මෙහි සිටිනවාවද ?

පෙව්විය වනලා ඇනගසා නි බෙනවාද (ඇනගැසුවාද)?

මගේ කබාය එලි ෙස් වාබා ්ති බෙනවාද ?

ඒක බොහොම ඉරි තිබෙනවා ඒන ඉරි කැබලිවෙලා නිබෙන වාද?

Your walking-stick is broken

තමුසේගේ සැරම්ටිය කැඩි ති බෙනවා

This box has been broken open

Has that tree come up by the roots?

ඒ ගහ ඉදිරි තිබෙනවාද?

It has been pulled up (by some one)

ඒක උදුරාදමා තිබෙනවා

N. B.—With the exception of the case mentioned in lesson 67 N. B. II., and the verb වෙනවා, the past, present and future tenses of the involitive mood are strictly involitive, but the pft., plupft., and future pft. tenses express nothing more than the state of the thing referred to; whereas the vol. mood retains its proper signification in all the tenses:—e. g. සැඩි නිම්බනවා is simply. Is broken, it being uncertain whether any one did it voluntarily or not. කුමාන්මබනවා Has been broken (by some.)

EXERCISE.

Did you ever see an elephant caught? No, but I have seen (them) hunting elephants. Who wishes an elephant to be caught now. I wish a wild buffalo to be caught and killed before sunset. Do you think it can be done? Where was this cow reared? It was reared on the coffee estate where my cow was reared. Our beautiful dog has been given to my cousin. Why do you not give away that ugly dog, what is the use of keeping it? How long is it since you sold off your old furniture? It is now about six months. It is now four years, four months and a few days since my mother died. I have been unwell ever since then. Has this old man been ill for many years? He has been ill ever since I remember. Is it not more than ten days since this box was nailed up? It is not ten days since it was brought here. Are my clothes put in the sun to dry? Your clothes, Sir, were all torn to pieces yesterday, by the very dog that was reared here from the day (it) was born (උපන්ද පට්න්). I saw they were (are) torn to pieces, but I did not know how it happened. Are all the cups and saucers (කෝප් ප පිරිස්) broken thus? It is now three days since they were broken. Who has broken your walking-stick to pieces (and කැලි කැඩුවේ)? I do not know; I found it broken in the street. Have all the weeds in your garden come up (by the roots)? What weeds come up of themselves (ඉබේම)? They have been pulled up by the coolies. Is it very long since you caught this cold? It is five days and ten hours. This medicine box is broken open. Indeed! it cannot have broken open of itself; it must have been broken open by some one (කාවුලේ). Is it long (වේලා) since you first (පලමුකොට) saw that it was (is) broken open? It is about three hours.

SEVENTY-FOURTH LESSON.— හැතතෑහතරවෙනි පාඩමය.

I, looking about as I went, ran against him.

He, staring about, ran against

As he ran his foot struck against a stone and became

Did he not afterwards hang himself?

My hat is hung on a nail every day

The sack is hanging on the

The bat hangs on what it pleases

That monkey is hanging by its tail from a branch of the tree At what time is the gun fired?

It is nearly time to fire it now What or what time is called noon?

I wish you would tell me what this is called

Please (be so kind as) to tell me what you call ఇయాయ

Did I not tell you (what animal it was) it was such an animal?

I said to him, go and see whother such a person is ill or well

He replied, I met such and such persons, and they told me such and such things

Whether (though) he be well or ill he must work මම අතු බලාගන හිතින් ඔ නුගේ ඇඟේ හැපුනා

ඔහු අගත බලාගන ඇව්**න්** වගේ ඇඟේ නැපුනා

ඔහු දුවද්දී ඔහුගේ සාකුල ගල සා හැපි සොරවූනා

ඔහු පසුව එල්ලී මැරුනා නො වේද?

මගේ නොප්පිය සැමළුම ඇන යන එලලනවා

ගෝනිය බි්ත්තියේ එලලා (එ ල්ලී) තිබෙනවා

වවිලා කැමනි දෙයක එලෙල නවා

අර රිලවා උගේ වල්ගෙන් ග හේ අහතක එල්ලී සිෆිනවා වෙඩිලල කොයි වේලාවට පත්

තු කරනවාද (පත්තුවෙන වාද—-තියනවාද)?

දැන් පත්තුකරන්ව ලඟයි ඉරමුදුන් වේලාවය කියනෙන් මොකද නොහොත් කොයි වේලාවද [වේලාවටද]?

මේකට කියනෙන් මොකඳ කියා හමුසේ මට කියනවා නම් මම කැමතියි

අසවයාය කියනෙන් මොකාද කියා කරුනාකර මට කිය නවානම් මම කැමතියි

අහවල් සෑනයාය කියා මම උඹ ට කිව්වා නොවේද ?

අහවලා සනිපයෙන් සිටිනවාද ලෙඩින් සිරිනවාද නියා ගි ශින් බල පනන නියා මම ඔහුව නිවවා

අහවිල් අභවල් වාැනැත්තන් මට සඹවුනාය ඔවුන් අහවල් අහවල් දේවල් මට කිව්වාය කියා ඔහු උත්තර දුනනා

ඔහු සනිපයෙන් සිටිනනුමුත් අසනිපයෙන් සිටිනනුමුත් ඔහු වැඩසාරන්ව ඕනෑ I should be glad if the Governor would tell me what particular person to appoint to this office I will tell you what to do මේ නිලයට අහවල් තැනැත් තාව පත්කරන්වය කියා උතුවානුණිතන්සේ මට කි යනවානුවී මම කැමතියි අතවල් එක කරන්වය කියා මම ලඹට කියකුකු

EXERCISE.

Do not stare about in that way as you go, child; if you do, you will run against some one or other. Were either of you two hurt, who ran against each other (through) not looking where you were going? As he ran staring about, his head struck against a tree, and he fell and died at once. Had not his brother hung himself about a week before? No, he suddenly (කදිස්සිඉයන්) fell down dead (මැරිවැවෙනවා). Where do you hang your clothes? I hang them on a chair. Can a hat be hung on a chair? Yes, it can both be put on and hung on. As he was falling from the tree he caught hold of a branch, and hung until a ladder was brought (එ්ලී සිටියා.) A bat came one day, and hung itself on a rafter of our house. Will any animals come and hang from the roof of our house to night? Our monkey sometimes hangs five minutes by his tail from something. Can you hang long by your hands on anything? What do (you) eall long? Let us suppose half an hour. I do not think I can hang so long as that. Have you heard the gun (වෙඩිලා)? It fired about five minutes ago. At what time was it generally fired? It was always fired at one time. Have (they) not begun yet? No, but it is now nearly time to begin. What is called the world? Did I not tell you what it is? I wish some one would tell me what this strange piece of iron (dative) is called. No one can say exactly what it is. Be so kind as to tell me what (you) call a piece of iron (nom. case). What is this servant called (dat.)? He (dat.) is called John. What do (you) call servant (nom.)? One (dat.) who serves another is called (a) servant. The sun is near to rise (it is near sun-rise). He started near sun-rise. Did I not tell you what animal the lion was? Yes, you said it was an animal of such a kind, but I forget what kind. I wish some one would go and see whether the work has been done or not. Whether the work has been done or not, I must be paid. If he has not told you what particular person to appoint to this office, I will tell you.

SEVENTY-FIFTH LESSON.—හැත්තැපස්වෙන පා සිමිය. Hot and bring this water මේ වතුර උනුකරලා ඉගමන න් Hot this iron for me මේ යනාඩ මට රන්නාරදියන්

Dissolve the Melt this iron. salt I am very hot

I was, and am very hot

This stone is hot with lying in the sun

He is warming himself at the

How did he get warm?

He warmed himself in the sun Put away these things, boy

I have put them away Take off your girdle and clothes

Alas! my silver girdle is fallen off and lost

Take off your hat and put it down

Skin this pig

Take off the husk of this cocoanut

You have talked enough, but worked too little

It is nearly time for me to go You have trampled on my toes (foot)

At what time do you return from market?

He has (does) a great deal of nonsense (foolery)

මේ යනම උනුකරපත්. එනු දියකරපන්

මට බොහොම හිස්මයි මට බොහොම ශීස්ම තිබුනා

දැනුත් තිබෙනවා මේ ගල අව්වේ නිකි රත්වෙලා නිබෙනවා

ඔහු ගිනිතපිනවා

ඔහු ඇඟ රත්කර (or උනුහුම් කාර) ගතෙන් කොහොමද ?

ඔහු අච්චනැප්පා

ලමියා, මේ දේවල් (බඩු) අරන් තියාපන්

මම ඒවා අරන් තිබ්බා

උඹේ ඉගපවියත් ඇදුමුත් ගල

අනේ! මගේ රිදී හව්ඩිය ගැල වීවැරි නැතිවෙලා තිබෙන

උඹේ නොප්පිය ගලවා නියා පන්

මේ ඌර හමගහපන් or මේ ඌග්ගේ හම ගලමාපත්

මේ පොල්ගෙඩියේ ලෙලල ඇර පන් or ගෙඩිය ලෙලිගහපන් උඹ කථාකලා ඇතියි, නුමුත්

වැඩකලා මදිසි මට යන්ව ඇන් වේලාව ලඟයි වගේ ආකූල උඹව පැගුනා

උඹ කොයිවේලාවට කඩේ ගි හින් (or කඩේහිම) එනවා ද?

ඔහු බොහෝ වින්ළුකරනවා

EXERCISE.

How was this water hotted? It was put on the fire (stones ලිගේ නියා) and hotted. Was this iron heated yesterday? It was melted yesterday, and heated again to-day. Has the oil been melted which congealed (ම්දුනා) last night? It has been in the sun and melted. See, all this salt is dissolved. Have you not dissolved it? I have not done it, but I see it is done. I have been very cold all day. How can I get warm? If you wrap (පෙරවාගන්නවා) plenty of clothes (about you) you will get warm. Would it not be well if I were to light (a) fire and warm myself? Yes, or warm yourself in the sun. Is it healthy (&Soc) to warm in the sun? Not so healthy as

warming by the fire. Has the lead been melted? It has been melted and cast (වන්නරනවා). Have all the things been put away from the table? They have all been put away in the almirah. Has he taken off his shoes? No, but he has taken off his hat and girdle. If you do not bind your girdle on you well, it will fall off and be lost. Alas! I lost my golden girdle last week through this same fault. Why did you not take off your clothes as you were so hot? I was afraid (thought) I should take cold if I did. Can you skin a pig? I can skin pigs, husk cocoanuts, and peel potatoes (ලෙල් අරිනවා). Does the lion when he has caught a sheep, skin it before eating it (හම හලවා කතවා)? No, he eats it along with the skin (හමපිටින්). These children play quite enough (බබාහොම ඇති), but learn too little. This iron has been heated enough (කරලා ඇති). This water has become quite hot enough. Make this gruel (නැද) a little thinner (දියකර හඳහඩා). This gruel is too thin (දිය වෙලා වැඩියි). How did it get so thin? The coolie poured in some water by mistake (වරද්දාගන-බැරිවෙලා). A man trampled on my toes and lamed me (it) much (invol:). If you go amongst that crowd you will be trampled to death by their feet. I have heard that a man has been trampled to death by the elephants in the procession (ඉල්රනැමර්දී). At what time did you return from church? I came back at twelve.

SEVENTY-SIXTH LESSON.—හැතතැහමෙනි පාඩමය.

Had I been informed of this before hand, I might have avoided the danger

He did not do even those, not to say (setting aside, letting

alone) these

He ought not to have done even a little of this work, not to say, all

He ought not to touch these goods, much less, to spoil them

He has no means of paying his debts, much less, of giving alms

He is able to give alms, much more, to pay his debts. Besides paying his debts, he is also able to give aims

Even a horse can draw this, not to say an elephant

කල්තියා (or කලින්) මට දැන් නුවානම් ආන්තුාවෙන් ගැල වෙන්ට තිබුනි

මේවා නියා ඕනු-ඒවාවන් *ක*

ලේ නැ

මේ වැඩ ඔන්නනාම තියා රිත ක්වර් නොකර සිටින්ට ඕ නැව තිබුනා

මේ බඩ නැරින්කරනවා නියා ඒවාට අතනසන්වවත් ඔහුව

හාරි නැ

අන්දීම නියා නමාගේ නය ගෙ වාගන්වවරා් ඔහුට පුළුවන් කම (හැවියක්) නෑ

තමාගේ නය ගෙවාගැනීම ඇර ඔහුට දන්දෙන්ටත් පුළු

අලියෙකුව තියා අසවයෙකුට නුමුත් මේක අදින්ට පුළුවනි You cannot wrench it from me, much less from him

He is utterly regardless of his highest (most important) interests

He is a person of great uncon-

At what time did you reach home?

I was permitted to come into the presence of the king as soon as I arrived

Even the king approached (came to) our house to see me Be careful not to interchange the words ලඟා වෙනවා and

ලන්වෙනවා

Let us go near the house Let us go close by the house Do not go near that savage dog

We cannot overtake that man because he goes so fast

When they arrived in England they went near to the bridge I went quite close to that place ඔහුගෙන් තියා මගෙන්වත් උඹට ඒක උදුරගන්ට බැ

ඔහු පමාගේ ඉතා වැදගත්කා රනා ගැන මුළුමනිම්ම නො සැලකිලිකමින් (කොහෙත් ම නොසලකා) සිටිනවා

ඔහු බොහොම නොසැලකිලි සොනෙකි

උඹ කොයි ව්ලාවට ගෙදරට සේන්දුවුනාද (පැමුනුනාද-ලඟාවූනාද)?

මම සේන්දුවුනහැලියේම මට රජුුරුවන් ඉදිරිය**ට** පැමි

නෙන්ව ලැබුනා

මා බලන්ට රජ්ජුරුවෝ පවා අපේ ගෙදරට ලඟාවූනා

ලගාවෙනවාය ලන්වෙනවාය යන වචන මාරුනොකරන හැරියට පුවේසම්වෙයන් අපි ගෙට ලන්වෙමු

අපි ගෙව ලන්වෙලා යමු අපි ගෙව ලන්වෙලා යමු

අර වස බලලාව කිව්වූ (ලන්) වෙන්ඩ එපා

අර මනුෂායා එපමන ඉන්මන ව යනබැවින් ඔහුව කිව්ටුක රන්ට බැ

ඔවුන් එහලන්නේම ලභාවූන කල පාලම ලඟව නිසා මම ඒ ස්ථානය කිව්වූවටම නියා

N.B.—Soo (setting aside) is generally followed by a negative.

EXERCISE.

Had this been done beforehand, you need not have taken so much trouble. Had you gone a few days beforehand, you might have seen him as soon as he arrived. Go beforehand to-day, and stand near to the door-way. You did not come at all, not to say, come in time (beforehand). He does not perform the duties of this world, much less, care for the things of the next (COCCOD SOOCO). Is it not a duty of this life to care for the things of the next world? It is not only a duty, but it is the most important duty of this life. Besides paying my debts I was always able to give a little money to the poor. He has no means of getting his own living, much less of keeping (COCCODSOCO) you. You cannot conquer a dog, letting alone a lion. He has written me that he did not reach home before twelve o'clock that night. He does not care for that I know; he always was a person of great unconcern. Had I

had an opportunity of speaking (කරන්ට ලැබෙනවා) with his father, his unconcern might have been lessened a little (@2000, ලනිලිනම අඩුනරනවා. Did you reach home last night? I did not get (ලැබෙනවා) to start even. If I get permission to come before the king to-morrow, I shall go in my best clothes (put on and go) and see his majesty crowned (උනුනන්සේව ඕටුනන පලදවනවා). Do you see your children dressed every day? Yes, I see them both bathed (and) dressed. I tried to overtake you on the way (මනදී) but failed. Stand near the table, and see the way I approach this savage dog. ලඟාමෙන වා is used in two senses: that is, first, of simply (නියාම්) arriving at a place (පැමිනිම්ටයි); secondly, of an exalted person's coming or going to a place (උතුම්කොනෙක් එනවා වයි). It must not, therefore, be used in this second sense of one's self (තමාම ගැන). ලන්වෙනවා is used only of proximity (කිව්ටුකම). Go close by the old house, and stand near the fence (වැටට කිට්ටුවෙන්). I saw a man standing close to the tree with an axe in his hand (අතේ තියාගන).

SEVENTY-SEVENTH LESSON.—හැතතැහන්වෙනි පාඩමය.

We salute honorable persons

We worship only one being (person), but bow to many

Are not bow and worship often understood in the same sense?

True, but we must learn to understand them differently

All have their faults and weaknesses

This earthen vessel has holes (or a hole) in it

Yes, this boy has made it full of holes

Are you boring that board? I am boring only one hole in it

Hunters shoot (with arrows)
deer and elk and bulls

අපි ගෞරවනිය තැනැතුතුන් ට ආචාරකාරනවා

අපි නම්ස්කාර (or වැඳනම්ස් කාර) කරනෙන් එක්කෙ නෙකුව පමනයි, නුමුත් බො හෝදෙනෙකුව වදිනවා

වැදිමත් නමස්කාරකෙරීමත් නොසෙන්විට එක අභිපුා වට තේරුම්ගනනවා නො

හැබැයි, නුමුත් අපි ඒවා වෙන ස්ලෙස තෝරුම්ගන්ට ඉග නගන්ට ඕනෑ

සියලලන්ගේ වරදවළුත් දුව්ල කමුත් තිබෙනවා

මේ මැටි භාජනය හිල්<mark>වෙලා</mark> තිබෙනවා

ඔවු, මේ ලවයා ඒක පුරාම හිල් කර තිබෙනවා

උඹ ඔය ලෑලල විදිනවාද ? මම එක හිලක් පමනක් ඒකේ

විදි*න*වා

දබයම්කාරයෝ මුවන්වත් ගෝ නුන්වත් ගොනුන්වත් විදි නවා Is your house thatched with straw or tiled? It is boarded

What would be the consequence if I were run over?
Do you shave yourself or get shaven by the barber?

Do you dress yourself?
No, the nurse dresses me
The king and the whole court
arrayed themselves in the
most beautiful garments

The queen too had put on most costly jewels, and was arrayed (adorned) in the most resplendent apparel උඹේ හේ සෙව්ලිකරතිබෙන් නේ පිදුරුවලිඥ උළුවලිඥ? ඒක ලැලිවලින් සෙව්ලිකර නි බෙනවා

මම සාරතනයකට සට්වුනොථ් මන්වේද?

උඹම රුවිල කපාගනනව ද නොහොත් පනික්කියාලවා කප්පවාගනයාවාද?

ක්ෂපවාගන වා වැදි උඹම ඇදගන නවාද? නෑ, ආයා මට අඥවනවා රජුුරුවෝත් මුළු රජ පිරිසත් (retinue) ඉතාමත්ම අලංකා ර වසතු පැලදගතතා

මහේසිකාවොත් ඉතා අනශීත ආභරන පැලදගන ඉතා දිප් නිමත් වසනුවලින් සැරසි සි

EXERCISE.

Did you salute any one on the way this morning? I saluted a very worthy (honorable) person whom I met. Whom do budhists worship? They worship Buddha (බුදුන් විදිනවා). Do they not also worship the priests and relics (මහනුනනාජා සේලාවීන් or සංනයාවරුන්වන් ඛාතුවලවන්)? Do you think it wrong to worship priests and relics? It is no worse than worshipping Buddha. He bowed to me with great civility (බෙනෙන් සිලාචාරයාමින්). In what sense did you use the word bow? Only for (dat.) salutation. How can it be ascertained in which sense it has been used? If ordinary (නිකම්) persons are bowed to, it is only salutation, but if priests or relics are bowed to, it becomes worship. Have you any fault whatever? Alas! I have many, and many weaknesses too. How did this chatty get holes in it? It is a very old one, and got holes of itself. See, this box is full of holes. Yes, grubs (worms) have pierced it. Have you an instrument for boring a hole in this table? Yes, here it is, I will bore it (for you). Thank you (බොහොම සතුනියි) bore it large. Did the hunters shoot this deer (with a gun) or with arrows (වෙඩිතිය -ට්ද-මර) නවා? They shot the deer with an arrow, but the elk with a gun. Is your house finished thatching with straw? It is not being thatched with straw, but roofed with tiles. Board up this window (ලැලි ගහලා වහනවා). It was boarded up a week ago. Has the place been boarded up where the wall fell down? A child was run over and killed yesterday. Have you shaven to-day? Not yet; but I do not shave myself, I get shaven by your former barber. Do these children dress themselves? No, the nurses dress them. Do these gentlemen dress

in beautiful clothes? Yes, and the ladies are daily adorned with the most costly jewels. Who crowned the Queen? I do not know, but some kings crown themselves.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH LESSON.—හැතතැඅට්වෙන් පාඩමය.

I accepted his present

He received us as friends

I confessed my faults
He confessed that he had done
wrong

He acknowledged that he had done a great injustice

He acknowledged his faults

He acknowledged his faults

These laws were changed either in the eighth century or in the 850th year of the christian era

Dry your body and change your clothes

Can you change this money?

Alter this letter which is written incorrectly

Go to the office and change this book; it is not this which is wanted

Mix this wine and water

Do not mix with bad people

Is the water running out of the chatty or running over? How can (will) it run over without running out?

Do not spend all your money, but reserve a little

The money which is (may be) left I shall give as a present to you

The money which is (has been)
left should be given to our
cousin who was married
yesterday

මම ඔහුගේ පැල්ග පිලිගතතා or ඒන්තුගනතා

ඔහු මිනුයන් නොව අපව පිලි ගතතා or ඒත් තුගතතා මම මගේ වරද කියාදුනතා

ඔහු වැරදිකලාය කියා කියා දුනනා

ඔහු මහජා අයුක්තක් කලාය කියා ඒත්තුගතතා

ඔහු තමාගේ වරද ඒත්තුගත් තා

මේ නිති පනත් නිසතු වම් අව සියසේදී නොහොත් අවසිය පනහේදී වෙනස්.කලා (වෙ නුස්.කරන්ට සෙදුනා)

උඹේ ඇඟ තෙතමාත්තුකර ඇඳුම් මාරුකරපන්

උඹ්ට ීමේ කාසි මාරුකරන්ඩ පුළුවුණු?

වැරිදිලෙස ලිසා නිඛෙන මේ අතුර වෙනස්කරපන්

කාන්තෝරුවට ගිහින් මේ පොතු මාරුකරපත් ඕනෑ කරනෙන් මේක නෙවෙයි

මේ මුදිකපෘතයත් වතුරත් මිසුකරපන්

නපුරු මනුෂෳයන් සමග මිසු වෙන්ඩ එපා

වතුර කලගෙසියෙන් වැක්කෙ රෙනවාද ඉතිරෙනවාද ?

වැන්කෙරෙනෙන් නැතුව ඉති රෙනෙන් කොහොමද ? උඹේ මුදල් ඔක්කොම වියදම්

නොකර විකක් ඉතුරුකර නෙන්න්

ඉතුරුවෙන මුදල් මම උඹව තැග්ගක්කොට දෙනවා

ඉතුරුව (ඉතුරු කර) තිබෙන මුදල් ඊයේ කසාදබැඥ අපේ මස්සිනාව දෙන්ව ශුතුසි

EXERCISE.

He has confessed that the presents he accepted are bad. We cannot obtain pardon from any one unless we confess our faults (to him). He accepted every thing we said and acknowledged that it was right. He confessed to me that he (had) acknowledged before you that he had done much injustice. Did you acknowledge that you did not receive us as friends but as enemies? I acknowledged no such thing, but voluntarily confessed that I had committed many faults. In what century of the christian era were those laws of the Roman empire altered? They were altered in the 534th year of the budhist era. How many things alter with the progress of time (and සාමේදී)! You too have much altered of late (අළුනාහිට). It may be perhaps, that I seem altered because I have just now changed my clothes. True, you have changed your clothes, but they are what you wore last week, and you have not altered them. Alter in some way or other all the things in this room. We have altered them all, and changed some. How wet you are! You have neither dried your body, nor changed your clothes. Who has mixed water in this oil? It must have got mixed when I changed the oil this morning. Why do you mix with such people as they? As oil will not mix with water, so neither (මට්ත්) will I mix with the bad. All the water has run away out of the vessel (වැක්කොරිලා නිහින්). Did it run over? A little ran over at first, and the rest ran out through a hole which was in the bottom. How much money have you saved? I have not spent a challie, but saved all. Save (keep) the water which runs over. Drink a little of this water, and save (reserve, leave) a little for me. I am keeping (තියාතන ඉනනවා) the bread which remained over (was left) yesterday. My cousin who is to be married to-day, intends to reserve one pound monthly of his salary, and to give what is left besides to the poor. If I survive, I hope to be able to save a great deal of money from the household expense (ගෙදර වියදම) to do good (with).

SEVENTY-NINTH LESSON.—හැතතැනම වෙනි පාඩමය.

The magnet attracts iron කාංකම් වී යන්ම ඇදෙනවා This tree is drawing (taking) මේ ගහ මුල් අදිනවා root

The rope is dragging after the ලනුව එලදෙන පස්සේ ඇදෙ cow His heart hankers (draws) after worldly things

He is much attached to me

These goods are very dusty (covered with dust)

How much smoke this fire makes!

I dreamed that I bought a book for a challie

I dreamed that I saw you fall from a high place

I had a dreadful dream last night

If four be subtracted from ten how many remain?

How many are two and three?

How much do five and six make when added together? Divide twenty-eight by four Our house is in the town itself

He lives outside the town

His house is a little beyond the fourth (mile) post

I thought it was on this side the fifth (mile) post

It will be (is) about two-thirds of a mile on this side

Do your goods sell? This door will (does) not shut These high mountains are seen to a great distance

Mark the boundaries of this land

Birds roost in nests; lions (sleep) in caves

I get five per cent. interest for my money

ඔහුගේ හිපා ලෞතික දේවලට ඇලදහන

ඔහු මට බොහොම ඇළුම්ව සි විනවා

මේ බඩුවල බොහොම දුවිලි වැසි තිබෙනවා

මේ ගිනෙනන් කොපමන දුම් ගහනවාද!

මම සල්ලියකව පොතන් ගත් ධව මට සවප්නයෙන් (භීනෙ න්) පෙනුනා

උඹ උස් තැන නසිට වැටෙනවා මම් සිනෙන් දුටුවා or මට...

පෙනුනා

ඊයේ රෑ (රාසනි ියේ) මම භායා නක හිනයක් දුටුවා

දහශයන් හතරක් අඛ්යාරන වානම් කියක් ඉතුරුවෙන වාද?

දෙකසි තුනසි (or දෙකරා් තු

නත්) කියද? පහත් හසත් එසාතුකරපුවාම

කියක්වෙනවාද? විසිඅට හතාරන් බෙදුපන්

අපේ ගෙදර නුවරම නිබෙන

ඔහු පදිච්ච සිෆිනෙන් නුවරින්

ඔහුගේ ගෙදර හතුරේ කනු විට ට්කක් එපිටයි (එහයින් නිබෙනවා)

ඒක පහේ කනුවට මෙහයින් තිබෙනවාය කියා මම හිතු

ඒක හැතැක්මනින් තුනෙන් දෙපගුවන් පමන මේහයින් තිබෙනවා

උඹේ බඩු විකිනෙනවාද? මේ දෙර වැහෙනෙන් නැ

මේ උස ඇති කළ බොහොම එපිටට (ඇතට) පේනවා

මේ බිමේ මායිම් සලනුනුකර

පත් (ලකුනුකරපත්) කුරුලෙල් කුඩුවලත් සිංහ යෝ ගුහාවල්ත් ලගිනවා

සියේට පවුන් පහක් බැගින් මගේ මුදලව පොලි ලැබෙ නවා

My money is put out to interest at the rate of five per cent. සිකස්ට පවුන් පහනනගන් (or බැහින්) මගේ මුදල් පොලි යට දී නිබෙනවා

EXERCISE.

Is wood attracted by the magnet? No, but iron is. As the needle is attracted by the magnet, so is the heart of man by worldly things. If these trees are to take root (මල්අදින්ටනම්) the soil must be loosened a little with the mammotic. Your cloth is dragging after you on the ground. As the heart of one man hankers after drunkenness, the heart of another is drawn towards good things. Every one was much attached to your father. Those we are most attached to are often taken from us first. It is not right to be much attached to the world and to worldly things. The hearts of some men are covered with the dust of worldly things (ලේවල් නැවති දුවිලි) and the hearts of others are filled with it and quite spoilt. My coat is very dusty (අලා). This table is very dusty (වැනි). Put that fire out, it makes much smoke. We cannot stay in that room, it smokes (so) much. I dreamed last night that five and six were ten (සිනෙන් හිතුනා-කල්පනාවනා). I have often had dreadful dreams. I have had many absurd (@@f@) dreams too. I dreamed that all my money was put out to interest at the rate of five farthings per cent. and I thought it a large sum. Add together twenty and thirty-five; divide that sum by eleven; from what is got from that (එයින් ලැබෙන ගනන) subtract three, and add ten to the remainder (ඉතුරු ගනන); then the last sum is twelve, is it not? Is your house in the village itself? Yes, but we formerly lived outside the village. Do you think it is better living inside the village or outside? I like living within the village myself (මමනම්); but my father likes the old place best. Are the mountains which are beyond Kandy seen at sea? Those which are to the south of Kandy are seen a long way out at sea. Go and stay a little on this side the twentieth mile-post, and you will then see me standing a little on the other side of it. No one's goods sell like those of the man who lives about four-fifths of a mile beyond your house. Fowls roost in trees, and wild beasts in forests. This door will not shut, because it is broken.

EIGHTIETH LESSON. – අසූවෙනි පාඩමය.

There is preaching in our church (or chapel) weekly
There will be (is) preaching in
English next Wednesday
At what time does the service

At what time does the service commence?

සුමානපතා අපේ පල්ලියේ දේ සනාව නිබෙනවා

එන බදුදු ඉඟිසියෙන් දේස නාව තිබෙනවා

The preaching (or service) will begin at six

There was preaching here last week too

(They) sing first, then pray, and preach last

There will be a meeting held here in a fortnight

I think there will be meetings held throughout the year

I would rather burn that coat than wear it

I would rather all my riches were lost than my good name

Do not lose your good name

Pour out a glass of wine, and a little water into another glass, and bring (them)

He told me, shedding tears, of all his difficulties and hardships

He made great supplication, weeping and lamenting

They are disputing who shall (must) speak first

They are disputing (divided, opposed) about what time the eclipse of the sun will take place

We have long been at variance about our inheritances

What place are you going to (favour), Sir?

I am going to (my) village Some thieves broke into our house, and plundered all our goods

දේසනාව හයට පටන්ගනන වා ඇති

ගියසුමානයෙත් මෙහි දේසනා ව තිබුනා

පලමුකොට හිනිකාකර, පසුව යාශුකර, අන්තිමට දේස නාකරනවා

සුමාන දෙකකින් මෙහි මිවීම ක් පවතුනවා ඇති

මේ අවුරුදද මුළුල්ලේ මිටිම් පවතිනවා ඇත නියා මම හිතනවා

ඔය කබාය අ දිනවාට වඩා මම ඒක පුළුස්සාදමන්ව කැම

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මගේ හොඳ නාමය නැතිවෙ නවාට වඩා මගේ සිසළු ව සත නැතිවෙනවාව මම කැ @ SB

උඹේ හොඳ නාමය නැතිකර ගන්ට එපා

වැසින් විදුරුවකුත් නව විදු රුවකාව වතුර විකකා න් ව ක්කර ගෙනෙන්

ඔහු කඳුළු වගු රුවමින් (ඟෙල මින්, හෙලා) තමාගේ සියළු අසිරු අමාරුගැන මට කිව්

ඔහු අඩා වැලපෙමින් බොහෝ *කාන*හලව් කලා

ඉස්සරව කථ කරන්ට ඕනෑ **කාච්දනියා ඔවුන් වාදනර** නවා

සුය ඕන් ගුන නය කොයිවේලාව ව සිබවේද කියා ඔවුන් හෙ අවෙනවා

අපේ උරුමගැන අපි බොහෝ කලකතිව හෙදව සිටිනවා

නමුනනාන්සේ <u>නොයහට</u> (කොතනව) සහපර්මවන වාද?

මම ගුමට යනවා

හොරු වගයක් අපේ ගේ හාරා (නිද) අපේ බඩු ඔක්කොම කො.ලලකැවා

EXERCISE.

Is there preaching in English in this town? There is preaching every week here in English, Singhalese and Tamil. Next Wednesday evening there will be preaching in the French language. At what time will (it) commence? I think (it) will begin at half-past six. Prayer meetings were held in this place every day last week. The minister began with prayer; we then (Ogo) all sung a beautiful hymn, and one of us concluded that service (ජී වේගෙස) with prayer. Who preached in your church yesterday morning? No one preached, but a prayer meeting was held. He would rather burn that book than read it (කැමතිඉවයි). He preferred burning his old clothes to giving them to the poor (කැමතිවුනා). It is not every man who prefers losing his riches to his good name (කැමන්වෙන් ඉන් සැමදෙනාම නෙවෙයි). Pour me out a cup of tea, and pour a little water into another cup and give to this boy. Have you thrown away (අහත විසිකරනවා, දමනවා) the coffee which was made yesterday? No, but I will. He came to me shedding tears, and when he had become a little calm, told me of all the hardships he had met with since (after) I saw him last. They supplicated most humbly that we would give them all they ask (ඉදනහැරියට or දෙන්ට කියා). They cried out with pain (වේදනාවෙන්) greatly weeping and lamenting. He wept and lamented over (about) the death of his brother. supplicated the judge (dat.) night and day that he would not condemn them to death. Do not dispute about such a trifling thing. What advantage (එල, පුගෙන්ජනය) did you get by disputing so much yesterday? Persons who dispute angrily with each other soon become altogether at variance. Are not your brothers at variance with each other about some trifling thing or other (මොකක්ද සුළු දෙයක්)? They first disputed about the eclipse of the sun, and because they could not agree, became angry, and have been at variance ever since. What place did you favor yesterday, Sir? I went to Kandy, and returned immediately because it looked like rain. Did not some thieves catch you, and plunder all you had, with you? True, and I am now going with this policeman to catch those robber lads (and ලෙකාර කොලලන්).

EIGHTY-FIRST LESSON.—අසුඑක්වෙනි පෘඩවය.

He defers his duties

ඔහු තමාගේ සුතුකම් අපාපසු කරනවා

Our affairs always get deferred

අපේ කාරනා නිතරම අතපසු වෙනවා

It is dangerous to defer the salvation of the soul

පාන ආත්ම) ගැලවීම අතපසු කෙරීම ආන්තුා ඇති දෙයක් This life is short and uncertain

The relationship between us and our parents is a close one, but it is insignificant when compared with the relationship between us and our Creator

Appropriate the exalted promises contained in the Divine Word

Apply (compare, fit) what has been said to yourselves, and see what sort of persons you are

You cannot claim (obtain as belonging to you) pardon of the king; you must obtain it as (in the manner of) a favour

Few are content to wear the beautiful robe of humility

Nevertheless, many desire to wear the crown of life

Will such sinners as we (like us) be permitted to eat of the tree of life (life tree)?

There is One who can exalt (bring) us to that dignity

(You) must obtain pardon through the fountain (stream) of His blood, and become reconciled to God

(You) must forsake the way of sin (sin way) and go (travel, act) in the ways of holiness

We must through Him obtain a new vitality, and live (act, pass time in) a new life මේ ජිවිතය එහුඬුව අනිසම්රව තිබෙනවා

අපේ වව්පියන් සහ අප අතරෙ ත් තිබෙන නැකම කිර්වු එකකි, කුවුත් අපේ මැවුන් කාරයා අතරෙත් අප අත රෙත් තිබෙන සඹන්ධයව ඒක සමානකරෙ බැළුවාව ඒක සුළුයි

දේව වචිනයේ අඩගුව තිබෙ න උත්කිු්ෂ්ට පොරෙනු අයි නිකරගනිලලා

කියන්ට සෙදුන දේවල් නුඹ ලාව අද,ලනාර නුඹලා කො හොම අසවල්ද කිසා දැනග නිලලා

කමාව කුබට අයින්දෙයක් කොට රජුරුවන්ගෙන් ල බාගන්ට බැ; කරුනාවක් වසසෙන් (or කරුනාවේ) ඒක ලබාගනනට ඕනැ

සටහත් කම නැමති අලංකාර වසුනුය පැලදනන්ට සතුටු වෙනෙන් සවල්පදෙනෙන්

එහෙත් බොහෝ දෙනනක් ජීව නය නැමති ඔවුනන පැලද ගත්ට අසාවෙනවා

අපවැනි පව්කාරසින්ට ජීවන වුඤාගෙන් කනනට ලැබේද (or ඉඩ, අවසර ලැබේද)?

ඒ `උත්ම්කම්ව (උසස්කම්ව අපව පමුතුම්න්ව පුළුවන්වූ කෙනෙන් සිටිනවා

උදවහන්සේගේ ලේඛා**රව** ක රනඛකාවගෙන කමාව ල ඛාගන දෙවියදමහන්සේ ස මග සමාදුනවෙනන**ට** ඕනෑ

පාප මාග්හියේ අත්ඇරදමා සුඩ කමේ මාග්හිවල යන්ව (ග මන්කරන්ව, හැසිරෙන්ව) ඕනෑ

අපි උණිතන්සේ කරනකොට ගෙන අජිත් පුංනවත්කට කට පැමින, අජිත් ජීවිතය කින් ජීවත්වෙන්ට (හැසිරෙ න්ට, කල්යවන්ට) ඕනෑ crown of life in the next world, (you) must wear the robe of His rightcourness in this

Subdue evil lusts, exclude worldly desires from the heart, and pass (your) time doing the works of love to God and man

(If you want) to wear the පරලොචදී ජීවනාය නැමනි ඔටු නන පැලදගන්වනම් මේ ලොවදී උනිහන්සේගේ ධ ම්ම්ෂ්වයාම නැමති වසතුය **පැල**ඳගන්ට ඕනෑ

නපුරු තුිස්නා මැඩපවතා, ලෞකික ආසාවල් හිතෙන් පහතරදමා, දෙවියනිකත් සේවත් මනුෂෲයාවත් පෙම වීමේ කියාවල්කරමින් කාල ය පසුකාරපලලා

EXERCISE.

There would be no wrong in procrastinating if duties became easier by doing so. You have deferred your religious (ආත්මික) duties hitherto from day to day; but consider how dangerous it is to defer the salvation of the soul. I suppose (හේමයි) you have made a covenant with death, that (he) shall warn (inform) you in time, and give you opportunity to repent. But such covenants and promises are not valid (වලගු නෑ) before the Almighty Judge. You will find even in this world that they are annulled (අවලශුවෙනවා). He can annul them any day he pleases, and some time or other will do so. We consider him a wicked (250) person, who disregards the relationship between himself and his parents. How much more wicked then is he who, knowing the relationship between himself and his Creator, does not act according to it! What is the relationship between us and God? He is our Creator, Governor, Preserver, and Saviour. We belong altogether to Him, and to serve Him with all our mind (සිහිසෙන්) and heart and strength all our life, is not only our duty, and a thing most profitable to us, but it is absolutely (මුළුමන්මම) necessary for our happiness (ඕනැමකරනවා). Shall we be saved if we do that? Certainly. I thought Paul has said (කියාතිබෙනවා) that by deeds of law no man can be justified (ධණිෂ්ටකාරතු ලබනවා). True, and my meaning is, not that any one can be saved through that state itself, but that only those are saved (ගැලවෙනබවයි) who have thus given up (බාරදෙනවා) their hearts entirely to God. And who are those who have thus given up themselves (බාරවෙනවා) to the will of God? Only those who have repented, believed on Christ, obtained pardon through His merits, and have their only hope of entering Heaven fixed, not upon themselves, but upon Christ alone. Therefore, I may say again what I said before, that if we are in that way consecrated (කැපවී සිටිනවා) to God, we shall undoubtedly be saved: it is the proof that we are united to Christ, (සඹන්ධවී, බැඳි), are one (එකව) with Him, have obtained salvation through Him, are partakers of Divine mercy and peace now, and are heirs of eternal happiness. Have such beings as we permission to appropriate the glorious promises contained in the Holy Scriptures? They are all given to sinners who perceive that they need the Gospel, and who obey it. We are all related (සමන්ධවී සිටිනවා) to God, but that relationship will become a curse to us sinners, unless we become related (united සඹුන්ධ වෙනවා) to Jesus Christ. We cannot obtain the crown of life by way of merit (කුසල්වය යෙන්). We must not only be content, but must with joy (පුති ෙයන්) desire to accept it as a gift of God. Many persons instead of applying what the minister says to themselves, consider how it applies (අදලවෙනහැටි, වැටහෙනහැටි) to others. How many persons there are who, whilst desiring to wear the crown of life in the next world, are quite unwilling to wear the robe of humility in this world! If we wish to drink of the river of life and eat of the tree of life in Heaven, we must here drink the blood and eat the flesh of the Son of God. How can He give us His flesh to eat and His blood to drink? Is that a hinderance (බාධාවන්) to you? Do not understand it literally (වචනවල හැමියට), but figuratively. As our Lord said, there is no profit from the flesh itself; it is the spirit that is profitable to us, and makes us live (ජීවත්කරනවා). We should receive no profit whatever, though we were to eat all His flesh; but if we understand the spiritual meaning of His words, we may become united to Him, and obtain spiritual life (vitality) from Him, through what he did for us whilst in the flesh (මාශාස්දින් or සැහිරයේදීන්) and by the flesh. As we live bodily through what we eat, so must we live spiritually through Christ.

EIGHTY-SECOND LESSON.—අසුලදවෙනි පාඩමය.

If there is anything over bring it to me He talks superfluously

If he does any work over, I pay him

If there is any money over, keep it yourself

* Can man do good works superfluously (works of supererogation)?

He can do nothing good in excess of his duty

When we met each other we talked about the persons we had passed on the road

වැඩිපුර යමක් තිබෙනවානම් මට් ගෙනෙන්

ඔහු වැඩිපූර සාථ සාරනවා ඔහු වැහිපුර යම් වැඩක් කරන

වානම් මම ඔහුට ගෙවනවා **කා සි වැඩිපුර තිබෙනවානම්** උඹම නියාගනින්

වැඩිපුර සහපත් කියාවල් මනු ෂාාව කරන්ව පූළුවද ?

තමාගේ යුතුකමට වඩා වැඩි පූර යම් යහපතක් ඔහුට සාරන්ට බැ

අපි එකි නෙකාට මුන ගැහුනාම මගදී අපි පසුකර ආ හැනැ නතුන් ගැන අපි කථාකලා It is now after five

You have spent your life in idleness

The proper time for repentance has now altogether passed away

The darkness has passed away,

and the true light now shines

What (how) is his appearance? He seems like a very low (vile) person

He speaks as if he were some

great person They look like (as if they

were) servants
They look like (to) servants

He is not a friend, but only an acquaintance He seems angry

He is soon irritated They seemed satisfied He looked very angrily at me

I have learned this by experience

Things which have been experienced are not soon forgotten දැනව පහ පසුවෙලා තිබෙ නවා

උඹේ ජීවිතය කම්මැලිකම්න් පසුකලා

පසුතැවිලිවීමට නිසි කාලය ඇතට මුළුමනිමීම පසුවෙලා නිබෙනවා

අන්ධකාරය පහවී සැබැවූ ආ ලෝකය දැන් බබලනවා

(බැබ්ලෙනවා)

ඔහුගේ පෙනීම කොහොමද ? ඔහු බොහොම නීවකෙනෙක් වා වාගේ පේනවා

ඔහු ලොකුකෙනෙකා වාගේ

ක්රා කරනවා

ඔවුන් වැඩකාරයෝවා වාගේ ජේනවා

ඔවුන් වැඩකාරයන්මෙන් ජේ නවා

ඔහු මිතුයෙක් නොව අදුනන් නෙක්වා පමනයි

ඔහු තරහෙන් ඉනනවා වාගේ ජෙනවා

ඔහුව ඉක්මනව තරහයනවා ඔවුන් සතුටුවා වාගේ පෙනුතා ඔහු බොහෝ තරහෙන් මා

දෙස බැලීවා මම මේයා අත්දැකලා (or අත් දැකීමෙන්) දැනගතතා

අත්දුටු කාරනා ඉන්මනින් ම ආක නැතිවෙනෙන් නෑ

* N.B.—The application of Drago in this sentence, as well as that of madac in the preceding lesson, is not known. Though the words are correctly used and well understood, their reference is unknown, and it will therefore be necessary in using them to point out to what the overplus relates, and in what the relationship between us and God consists.

EXERCISE.

Do not waste (නාසනිකරනවා) but save those there are in excess. Had you any bread in excess? Yes, we had three loaves over, but there is not too much to-day. These industrious (කුම්කර) men always do over-work. These boys sometimes learn more than the teacher tells them. Can we do good works in excess of what God desires (කැමතිවාව වනා වැඩිපුර)?

Even angels cannot do that. Nevertheless God graciously (කරුනාව්) accepts the service we do in faith (ඇදැනිමෙන්) though it is defective and short (අඩුළුනුඩුව). Have you passed any one on the road to-day. I passed three persons I met (25) ගැහුන), and five who (were) coming this way (වේදින්වීව එන). Will they pass much time here? If they meet (සඹවෙ නවා) their father returning, they will not pass much time here. Is it not past six? It is past seven. If man passes his life without repentance, he will repent when the proper time has passed away, and pass eternity without joy, in sin and sorrow. Dispel (පහතරනවා) the darkness from your mind, and accept with joy the true light which now shines. What sort of a person did he seem like? He seemed like a very honorable person. Did you observe (බැළුවා) how his appearance (was)? As soon as we faced (මූ නගැගෙනවා) each other I saw that he was very angry. He is not my father, but only a brother. He was not only an acquaintance, but a trusty friend. Do the things you have experienced seem good? Some of the things I have experienced seem good, and some seem bad. Have you forgotten anything which you once learned by experience? I have forgotten more than I remember. soon you get angry about things you have not experienced. I should have been unable to learn these things so well, had it not been for having experienced and learned them myself (දැනගනතායින් මිස නැත්නම්).

EIGHTY-THIRD LESSON.—අසුතුන්වෙනි පාඩමය.

Do not set free or unloose a dog which is tied

He delivered me from a heavy

Did you not bribe him to settle (decide) your case?

He has got clear of (free from) the man who annoyed him

Man cannot be altogether free from sorrow in this world

Budhists say that beings suffer misery for a time in hell, and again get free from it

The mud which was in this water is all settled (set free, precipitated, congealed) බැඳලා ඉනන බලෙලක් මුදන් වවත් ලිහුන් වචත් එපා

බරපහල නඩුවකින් ඔහු මා මිදුවා

ල ඛ් නඩුව බේරන්ට උඹ උන් නාන්සේට අලලස් දුනෙන් නැදද ?

ඔහුට (තමාට) හින්සා කල මනු ශාසාගෙන් ඔහු මිදුනා (බේ රුනා

මනුෂෳයාට මේ ජිවිහායේදී එ හෙමපිරිමිම දුනෙන් මිදෙ නව බෑ

සතියෝ නලන් අපාගේ දුත් විද නැවත එයින් මිදෙන වාය කියා බුබාගම්කාරයෝ කියනවා

මේ වතුරේ තිබුන මඩ ඔක් කොම මිදී තිබෙනවා This oil and water are congealed

The milk is curdled

I have rented (taken on rent) this garden

I have hired this house

I thought you had taken it on lease

He has given security and taken a bridge toll for this year for £500

He was bound over for six months in two securities of £100 each

He bailed himself out in two securities of £20 each

The magistrate liberated them on bail

They both marry and give in marriage

If the complainant wins, the defendant must lose

මේ නෙඵ්ත් විතුරත් මිදී තිබෙ නවා

නිරි මිදී තිබෙනවා

මම මේ වහත බදද<mark>ව අර</mark>ජ නි බෙනවා

මම මේ ගේ කුලියට අරන් නි

බෙනවා

උඹ ඒක බදඳම අරන් තිබෙන වාය කියා මම කිතුවා

ඔහු ඇපදී (or නිසා) මේ අවු රුදදට පවුන් පන්සියයකට පාලම රෙනුයක් අරන් නි බෙනවා

පවුන් සියය සියය බැගින් ඇප කාරයන් දෙනෙනක් ඔහු ගෙන් අරන් හමාසයකම ඔහුගේ ඇග බැදෙව්වා

ඔහු පවුන් විස්ස විස්ස බැගින් ඇපකාරයන් දෙනෙනක් දී

නිදහස්වූනා

නඩුකාර හැන ඔවු න්ගෙන් ඇ පුදරන් ඔවුනට නිදහස් කලා

ඔටුන් සරන්පාව ගණ්ට ස්හ සරනපාවාදෙන්ටන්,යෙදෙ නවා

පැමිනිලිකාරයා දිනනවානම් විත්නිකාරයා පරදිනනම්(or පැරදෙනනම) ඕනෑ

EXERCISE.

Did you unloose the horse which was tied to this post vesterday? No, but I set free the cow which had got her (the) rope twined about her (the) legs. My friend delivered me from a great danger which had come upon me who two days ago escaped a heavy lawsuit. Who decided your case? We did not go to court; we decided it ourselves at home. Have you never bribed the judge? He is an impartial person; he will not accept bribes. I wish we could get clear of all difficulties and sorrows, and of all bad men. Do you think that those who fall into hell will ever get out of that place? Budhists say, that even for one sin countless ages (අසංඛ්යාලවල්) of misery must be endured, and yet that even men who have committed myriads (මකලනහන්) of sins will at length get free. If men act in this world so as to require to go to hell, they will certainly so act there as to require to stay there for ever. The only way to get free from sin and sorrow is to accept in the appointed way the redemption (deliverance 330) which is provided for us through Jesus Christ. Who can save us from

so great a danger? There is One who can deliver us from every calamity. Did the water freeze last night? It freezes every night, and the oil is frozen all day. The mud has all sunk (වැහෙනවා) to the bottom of this water, and the water is frozen. Have you taken this house on a lease for a year, or do you rent it monthly? I rent it monthly, but the garden I have taken on a lease for ten years. Who has taken (අර්යාන විටා this arrack farm (අර්යාන වර්දා this time? My brother has given security, and taken both it and the bridge toll for two years, for £1,000. Did (they) not bind you over to keep the peace for a year, in four securities of £100 each? No, I bailed myself out on security for £300. The magistrate says he will liberate all the prisoners if they (will) give bail. Did the complainant win or lose? He both won and lost: he won his case, but lost (නැතිකරනදා) his money.

EIGHTY-FOURTH LESSON.—අසුහතරවෙහි පාඩමය.

I invited a few friends, but they did not come

I called in (invited and got) some friends to our house yesterday

He pretended to be a pandit

He tried to make me think he was a king

I perceived that he was a

learned person

I understood from his conversation that his brother was ill

Protect these plants from the sun

Your house cannot be (is not) seen here, because it is shielded (hidden) by that large tree

During the eclipse of the moon, the moon is hidden from the

sun by the earth

No. 2.

Can we conceal ourselves by anything from death

There is no way of protection so as not to be overtaken (caught) by common calamities මම මිතුයන් 'සවල්පදෙනෙන් කැලෙව්වා, නුමුන් ඔවුන් ආවේ නෑ

මම ඊයේ මිතුයන්වගයක් අපේ ගෙදරව අඩනසාගතතා (කැ

ලවාගතතා)

තමා පම්හායෙක්ය කියා ඔහු බොරුවට පෙනින්ට උත් සහකලා

තමා රජ ෙකනෙක් සකි<mark>යා මට</mark> හිතවන්ට උත්සහකලා

ඔහු උගත්කෙනෙක් බව මට ඇනුනා

ඔනුගේ සහෝදරයාට අසනිය බව ඔහුගේ කථාවෙන් මට හැඟිහියා (හැඟුනා)

මේ පැලැපි අව්වේන් (අව්වම)

මුවාකාරපත්

උඹිලාගේ හේ අර ලොකු යන ව මුවාවෙලා නිබෙන බැවින් වෙහාව පේනෙන් නෑ

චන්දුක්ගුතනයේදී හඳ පොල වට ඉරේ එලියෙන් මුවාවෙ ලා තිබෙනවා

මරනයෙන් යුවකට මුවාවෙන්

ට අපට පුළුවනු ?

පොදු විපත්තිවලට අසුනො වෙන හැලියට මුවාවෙන්ට හැලියක් නෑ There is nothing here to protect us from the sun

This umbrella is a protection from the sun

I was amazed at his impudence

I am delighted that I have made your acquaintance, Sir How soon this water clears!

This blind man's eyes are now cleared (restored, opened) My heart is now cleared (re-

lieved of all)
This matter is (has been) clear-

ed up

This man clears up (explains) involved (confused) matters

This thread is raveled

The cow has got the rope twisted about the post

All his affairs are confused

Bring a small quantity (a morsel) of sugar or paper Rain particles (small rain) are now falling everywhere alike

It drizzles

අව්වෙන් (අව්වට) මුවාවෙන්ට මෙහි අපට කිසිදෙයක් නෑ

මේ කුඩේ අච්චට මුවාවක්ව නිබෙනවා

ඔහුගේ ලැජ්ජානැතිකමට මම විස්මපත්වුනා

මම හමුනනාන්සේව ඇඳිනග නතාව මම බොහොම පුනිසි

මේ වතුර නොපමන ඉන්මනි න් පැදෙනවා (පැහැදෙන

වා) නොවේද ? මේ අන්ධයාගේ ඇස් දැන් පැ හැදී නිබෙනවා

මගේ හිත දැන් පැහැදී තිබේ නවා

මේ කාරනාව පැහැදී (පහදු) සිටෙ සමා

නිබෙනවා අවූල්වී නිබෙන කාරනා මේ

මනුෂෳයා පහදනවා මේ නුල් පවලැවී තිබෙනවා

එලදෙන ලනුව කනුවේ පවල වාගන ඉනතවා

ඔහුගේ සියළු කාරනා අවුල්වී (පවලෑවී, වියවුල්වී, කලබල වී) තිබෙනවා

සීනි නොහොත් කඩදුසි පො දක් ගෙනෙන්

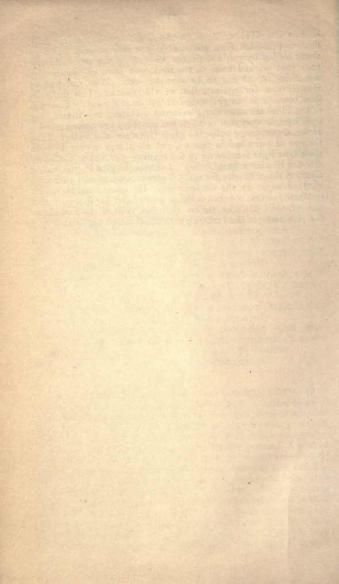
පොඩි වැඟිපොද දැන් හැම තැනම පොදුලෙස [එ.කා.කා රයෙන්] වැමෙනවා

වැහිපොදගහනවා

EXERCISE.

I invited them all to come to the marriage feast (වන්ට නියා කැලේව්වා), but not one came. Afterwards I called in some poor and blind and lame, and made them a feast (වනලා නැමන් කාලන් ලෙන්ද ලිනවා). He pretended that he was my brother (සමන්ද රියා වඩ). He tried to make us think that black was white. You made him think that he was some great person. I wished to make him think that he was a very insignificant (සුළු) person. Did you not perceive that some calamity had befallen him? Yes, I understood from his conversation and from what he had before said, that he was in trouble. Explain to me these confused matters, so that I shall understand them (වට නැතියන නැටියට). How can I? You comprehend nothing (නැහෙනවා. I intimated (නැහෙනවා) to him that he would be punished, if he did not protect all the plants from the sun. I made him comprehend (නහවාදුනනවා) what great danger

he was in. He explained (මන්රුම්කරදෙනමා) to me why flowers protected from the sun do not fade so soon. If I go along hidden by you I shall not be seen by any one. As you pass that wicked man on the road, you must go shielded by something so as not to be seen by him. Who can protect himself from (or against, dat. or abl.) death? This umbrella is so torn, it is no protection at all from the sun. The eyes of the blind are sometimes restored. During my illness, my eyes became very dim (අපුරු), but now they are quite restored. If we are at peace with the great Governor and Father of all, the eye of our mind is opened, and all things appear to us in their true light (according to the reality—අලුලකන් හැමියම ග ජාවාගේ නියම සමහාවෙන්වා. I should be glad if you would clear up this difficulty for me. There is not a morsel (ලහදන් වන්) of sugar in the whole house. He has got all his affairs confused, so that he can neither move hand nor foot (අත යන සොලවන්වවන්), like the ox that has twisted the rope about the post and got fast (අවලුදවාලාන කිරීම් කිරීම ගොදනාවා.



Endex.

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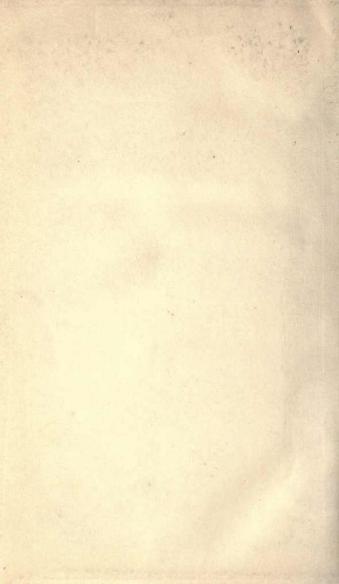
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